

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 204

PRICE TWO CENTS

U. S. AGENT REPORTED HARVESTER TRUST TO BE ILLEGAL COMBINE

Congress Committee Seeks to Know Why No Action Was Taken by Roosevelt Administration.

REBATE ON STEEL

J. P. Morgan's Company Re-refunded \$3 a Ton on the Metal Used in Making Machinery for Export

WASHINGTON—A report by an official of the department of justice declaring the International Harvester Company a "combination in restraint of trade" was produced by Chairman Stanley at today's meeting of the steel investigating committee.

The report was made to Attorney-General Bonaparte in 1908, Mr. Stanley said. Burdett C. Townsend, a special investigator then of the department of justice, Mr. Stanley said it gave conclusive evidence that prosecution under the Sherman law would have been successful. He will endeavor to find out why there was no move against the trust.

After asserting that the trust controlled 90 per cent of the farm machinery business of the country, Mr. Townsend in his report said:

"Harold McCormick (one of the heavy stockholders of the McCormick company) is a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller. The McCormick company was therefore already distantly related by marriage to the great American family of trusts. J. Pierpont Morgan is the trust architect usually employed by the Rockefellers. He is a good builder and receives fabulous sums for his work. George W. Perkins is his associate.

"Therefore, if a harvester trust was formed, we should anticipate some of the circumstances of the organization, viz.: It would be designed and executed by J. P. Morgan & Co., probably through George W. Perkins.

"The amount of the fee charged for such services would indicate the character of the work.

"It would be organized in such a way that the Rockefeller influences could ultimately secure control.

"The price paid J. P. Morgan & Co. indicates the nature of the transaction.

"Five million is a very high price for the simple service of proposing to people how they can agree in a legitimate transaction.

"It is not unusual in illegal transactions, such as creating a trust which can evade the laws. Doubtless if proceedings are instituted against the International Harvester Company the manner of the defense will show that the fee was earned.

"I was surprised to learn that the steel trust refunds to Harvester companies \$3 per ton for all steel used in the manufacture of machinery exported, thus giving the same result as if the steel had been imported, the import duty paid and afterward refunded under the drawback law, indicating that steel can be profitably purchased in this country and sold at the foreign price."

John W. Boulé, coal expert, told the committee that the steel trust controlled about 75 per cent of the coking coal.

Senator Kenyon (Rep., Ia.), who was formerly assistant to the attorney-general, said the department of justice was investigating the harvester trust when he was there, beginning in April, 1910. The senator identified the Townsend report.

Chairman Stanley said that he believed the harvester trust and the United States Steel Corporation were closely identified and expected to show it.

Mr. Lindabury, counsel of the Steel corporation, protested against connecting the harvester trust and the Steel corporation, and said there was no relevancy of such connection to the pending investigation.

SQUAD OF BLUE SOLDIERS DRILLING



Officers in charge of both armies have complimented militiamen on their discipline

DALLYING BY SENATE RETARDS U.S. DIPLOMACY

WASHINGTON—Notwithstanding the winter in spite of the fact that there is the most urgent need in some cases for immediate action.

Here is a list showing the more im-

(Continued on page fifteen, column one)

MR. MANSFIELD BACK FROM CAPITAL READY TO OPEN POSTAL BANK

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield has just returned from Washington where he has been in consultation with Postmaster-General Hitchcock regarding the postal savings station to be established at the central postoffice in Boston on Aug. 1. The following statement was issued by him today:

The operation of the system in the offices in which it has been already established has been so satisfactory to the postmaster-general that he has now determined that the banks shall be extended to the largest offices and on Tuesday next the office will begin to receive deposits.

The postmasters of New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis were fully instructed by the postmaster-general as to his policy in the conduct of the postal savings banks and the problems which are to be met in transacting the business in the large offices were thoroughly gone over in conference. For the present, the operations of the postal savings bank will be confined to the main postoffice. As soon as the system is in thorough working condition it is the intention of the postmaster-general to extend its scope gradually to the stations and branches. At the main office the bank will be established in the money order division.

Postmaster Mansfield stated that Postmaster-General Hitchcock expressed himself as being highly gratified at the success which has attended the inauguration of the postal savings banks thus far.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD ANNOUNCES ADDED LOOPS FOR BOSTON

It is announced by the New Haven railroad today that in consequence of the closer relations with the Boston & Albany two new loop lines, or passenger train circuits in and out of Boston are soon to be operated. Improved train service has already gone into effect over two sections of the Boston & Albany.

The New Haven trains to and from Fitchburg by way of Leominster, Clinton, Marlborough and Southborough are now running between South Framingham and the South station with their own engines and crews over the main line of the Boston & Albany, the passengers thus avoiding the hitherto necessary delay for changing engines and crews at South Framingham.

The New Haven's trackage rights over the Albany's line between Pittsfield and North Adams have taken effect with the running of the Williamstown express between New York and Williamstown by a route which saves something like 25 miles over the course of last year, around (Continued on page five, column seven)

LOADING ARMY AUTO TRUCKS AT TRAIN



Efficiency of automobiles instead of wagon trains tested in this year's state maneuvers

BOSTON LOOKS ALSO TO MOTOR VEHICLES FOR USE AT FIRES

Fire Commissioner Daly said today that Boston may emulate New York, which to install 150 pieces of automobile fire apparatus by March 1 at a cost of \$750,000.

"We are working on the problem of a more modern motive power than horses to pull our apparatus," he said, "and in the near future we will have completed our plans for the installation of motor vehicles where it seems practicable. It will then be up to the mayor and the council to decide whether they will be carried out."

Many are, unknowingly, perhaps, but nevertheless surely, ready to become the friends and advocates of clean journalism.

Pass them the Monitor and give them the opportunity to begin now.

LAWRENCE BRIDGES CAPTURED AS BLUE ARMY MOVES AGAIN

Entire Command of General Clark Reaches Wilson's Corner Early Today and Establishes Headquarters

LOCATE THE ENEMY

Scouts Find Opponents at Middleton, With Outposts Along Salem Turnpike—Skirmishes Expected

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BLUE ARMY, Wilson's Corner, North Andover Mass.—Gen. Embury P. Clark today captured the Falls and Duck bridges at Lawrence with his Blue army and took possession of Wilson's Corner, an important strategic point, thus keeping open his line of communication with his base of supplies at Portland.

The Blue army reached here at 10 a.m., having moved in three sections from Tewksbury. To the south through Ballardvale was sent the sixth battalion. This detachment engaged two troops of Red cavalry at Boston hill. The horses were repulsed and forced to retreat owing to the superior numbers of the Blues. The Blues then kept on their march to North Andover.

The main body of the troops proceeded over a direct road a distance of eight miles and made camp. Three Red scouts were seen to retreat from the camping spot.

The baggage section was sent over an obscure road through Frye village, and was thus well protected by the two columns to the southward. The three lines were in constant communication by means of automobile, so that each was

(Continued on page five, column one)

State Troopers Setting Up Tents After Forced March Against "Enemy"



"MAKING CAMP"

BRITISH CABINET STANDS FIRM IN WARNING GIVEN OVER MOROCCO

LONDON—The announcement, made semi-officially, that David Lloyd George, now chancellor of the exchequer, may soon become secretary of state for foreign affairs, is considered proof that the warning speech made recently by the chancellor and interpreted as aimed at Germany was subscribed to by the entire cabinet.

Realizing this fact, public opinion is more inclined to accept today the cancellation of the Norwegian cruise of the Atlantic fleet as directly significant. Immediate crisis is not feared, but the government is considered to be leaving

no precaution untaken to have the country prepared for emergency. It is believed that the friction arising from the Moroccan situation is more acute than has been considered. Military and naval headquarters today are alert.

It is reported that the government considers the Agadir incident as a thrust against England rather than against France.

The battleship squadron under Rear Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe should have left Cromarty Tuesday night for Norwegian waters. Instead, it has been ordered to remain at Cromarty until Friday, and then proceed to Portsmouth.

It is also reported that the crews of

several ships of the home fleet have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service.

Premier Asquith has promised a statement in Parliament Thursday on the Moroccan situation.

According to advices received from Berlin, negotiations between France and Germany were proceeding smoothly until Chancellor Lloyd George's speech on July 21, which was interpreted as a warning to Germany in the present Moroccan controversy.

The German newspapers now declare that it is impossible for Germany to

(Continued on page five, column five)

POINTS IN MOROCCAN SITUATION

LONDON—Following are the points leading to the European crisis in the Moroccan situation, which has been called a "battle of commercial interests of four nations"—France, Germany, Spain, England:

Spain owns a narrow fringe along the Moroccan coast. France nominally is mistress of all territory east and south of Morocco. The keenest rivalry exists in extending their respective "spheres of influence."

1903—France lends the Sultan £7,500,000.

1904—The French government arranges for a French syndicate to make a big loan to Morocco; Spain and France sign an agreement not to extend their "spheres of influence."

1905—The Sultan rejects the French demand for permission to establish more military posts and that French officers command the Sultan's troops.

1905—Germany demands an "open door" be maintained in Morocco. Germany extends her commercial influence and offers a big loan. This is represented by Spain and France. In an acute crisis the Algeciras convention of the powers is called. Emperor William strings his army along the Rhine, presumably engaged in maneuvers. He insists upon the German attitude and forces the retirement of M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister. An agreement is signed.

1911—Spain and France extend their military lines. The Moors resent aggression and the tribes revolt. Germany sends the gunboat Panther to Agadir to "protect interests." This France resents. England backs up France.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY SAYS GOVERNOR FOSS

Governor Foss is not a candidate for either the presidency or vice-presidency of the United States in 1912, although his name has been mentioned frequently by the Democratic party recently as a probable candidate for either office. This statement was made today by the Governor himself.

When asked today to answer the 13 questions propounded by William Jennings Bryan to candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States in 1912, Governor Foss said:

"I am not a candidate for either position, and so I consider myself exempt from replying to Mr. Bryan's questions."

U. S. ATTORNEY FRENCH ORDERED TO PROCEED AGAINST UNITED SHOE

Local Government Prosecutor Instructed to Present Investigation Evidence to the Federal Grand Jury

INQUIRY HAS CLOSED

Action Taken to Ascertain Whether Corporation Has Been Conducting Monopoly in Restraint of Trade

Asa P. French, United States district attorney, received instructions today from Attorney-General Wickes to present the federal grand jury on Tuesday next such evidence as he has obtained as the result of an investigation of the operations of the United Shoe Machinery Company conducted by Special Assistant Attorney-General Gregg and a corps of special agents.

Mr. Gregg and his assistants, it is understood, have been engaged for the past four or five months investigating the affairs of the machinery company, and the attorney-general's instructions to Mr. French today are the outcome of this investigation.

District Attorney French said that the investigation was made to ascertain whether the machinery company has been conducting a monopoly in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

He said that he had issued summons for prominent shoe manufacturers all over this country and even of Canada, and that the government would go to a considerable expense to bring here all the witnesses called, but said they covered practically all the big makers. He said he wished it understood that the government was making the investigation independently of whatever is being done in this state.

Mr. Gregg is regarded as an expert on the Sherman anti-trust law, having been engaged in the Chicago beef cases, the Boston rendering cases a year ago and the alleged milk combine case of a few months ago.

When told of the government's action, Attorney-General Swift said: "This confirms the information I had already received that the government was actively at work investigating the United Shoe Machinery Company. Five months necessary to secure the government's evidence shows the magnitude of the task of obtaining the necessary information regarding this alleged monopoly."

"The action of the government will not, however, necessarily interfere with the investigation which I am conducting in Massachusetts."

Governor Foss declined to comment upon the matter until he had considered the question more at length. It was said at his office later that he will probably issue a statement on the subject late this afternoon.

Louis A. Coolidge, attorney for the United States Shoe Machinery Company, today said that the company will not be officially represented at the hearing at the State House tomorrow morning on the order of Representative Bogue of Lynn that a commission of two senators and three representatives be appointed by the Governor to investigate the alleged shoe machinery monopoly.

"The matter really concerns our users more than it does the company," Mr. Coolidge said, "and we shall rely entirely upon the testimony that will be offered by them at the hearing tomorrow. We have issued a request in the press today that the shoe manufacturers who use the company's machines will be fully represented at the hearing to express their views freely."

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, engaged today in preparing the mass of evidence which he proposes to present tomorrow. Invitations have been sent by the attorney-general and other state officials inviting a number of prominent shoe manufacturers to attend to give such evidence as they may have, and Sidney M. Winslow, president of the shoe machinery Company, has been asked by Speaker Walker to be present. Mr. Winslow has not replied, it is understood, so that it is not expected that he will be present.

Governor Foss is in receipt today of a letter from Attorney-General Swift, in relation to the shoe machinery investigation, in which the latter says the Governor has misstated the situation and misquoted the attorney-general's request for evidence.

RESCUE SIXTEEN FAMILIES AT FIRE

NEW YORK—Sixteen families, numbered among whom were 28 children, were rescued by firemen and police from the tenement house at 901 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, when it caught fire early today.

Many of the inmates were assisted along the cornices in the front of the burning structure.

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES
John Hunter Sedgwick Finds Entertainment in Old-Time American Publications

THERE is a great deal of pleasure, to say nothing of the profit, in a library of old American books. Those of them that may be but reprints of works famous throughout the world, have what savor they may apart from the text, in their binding and printing, in the rubbed backs and worn pages, or in the associations borne to one by an old autograph in brown ink and perhaps the record of what the first purchaser paid for the book. The book of a scholar will sometimes have marginal notes; it is impressive to see with what copious persistence our ancestors annotated the margins of some very dry old books. It is rather a reflection on us of today as showing how our ancestors could fasten their teeth in a rugged subject and not leave it until they had done.

But to the books that can be called purely American in origin or so much so that one is justified in using the name, there attaches a great deal of interest that creates an atmosphere most necessary for those that would grasp the continuity of history. These, that we shall call American books, are to be found in beautiful collections, as that of the library of the British Museum or in the Bodleian, but we think the place to read them had best be in America. The average native American's faith in the history of his country is rather more assertive than possessory; he falls back unconsciously too often on a lot of academic and untried theories imported from Europe, a Europe that even today does not understand practical constitutional government for all its many-jointed words and heavy books, when all the time there is at his hand a developed political tradition that has been in the making on the North American continent since 1630. The day will come when men can dispense with political discipline and training, but in the intervening million years or so it will be best to treat the history of the English-speaking race in America as the most important and living factor in the welfare of the United States and Canada.

Wide Field Covered

There is an old periodical to be found in libraries called the American Magazine and Historical Chronicl. Its motto was "Jucunda Varietas," and it was printed at Boston in the close of the first half of the eighteenth century. The volume to which we now refer is of the date 1743-44, and was sold among others by "B. Franklin in Philadelphia." The articles are of all sorts, political, theological, having to do with travel and not a little verse. On the fifteenth page of the magazine for 1743 is a list of the "Questions methodically to be discussed" by the Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, in publick Assembly, under the Reverend Mr. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, by Divine Providence, at Cambridge in New England, on the 6th of July, A. D. 1743." The fifth question is: "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme Magistrate, if the common Wealth cannot otherwise be preserved?" Affirm'd by Samuel Adams."

We can thus get a glimpse of the youth of the great agitator. The reader must shift the date a little, as Lord Chesterfield was not successful in having the Gregorian calendar adopted until 1752, but the change will leave the scene quite warm enough. There in Cambridge, in his gown among his fellow-candidates for the master's degree and before the reverend the president and fellows, stands Mr. Samuel Adams, who will proceed to show them that tyrants may be abated. It may not have occurred to him that King Log might be substituted through his efforts for King Stork.

In another number of the magazine is an account taken from an English source of "a subterraneous City near Mount Vesuvius, which had been overturned near the said Mount, and buried many years since by the Eruptions and

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"On the Quiet."
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
COPT—"The Larkspur Watch."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

State.....

City.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

¶ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

¶ The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

**It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

CRAFTS SHOW DISTINGUISHES TOWN

Hingham Society of Arts and Crafts Exhibits Work in Many Branches of the Art to Glory of the Seat of Basket Making

HINGHAM, Mass.—The annual exhibition of the Hingham Society of Arts and Crafts which was opened at Loring hall Tuesday morning is one that will tend to raise the reputation of the ancient seat of the American basket-making industry to that of center of the revived handicrafts.

Toy-making and basketry are the arts which in these days are especially associated in the popular idea with the Hingham society. In both these branches excellent progress is being made. As regards the toy-makers, indeed, it is reported that they are so busy with orders for Christmas that it involved a distinct hardship to turn from their regular work to prepare a few things for the summer exhibition. They make, however, very creditable showing.

The basket-makers have a more brilliant display than usual, mostly of woven and coiled raffia baskets, colored with vegetable dyes prepared by resident dyers.

A extremely interesting departure is the utilization by Mrs. M. A. Smith of some of the native swamp grasses. All schools of basketry have always favored utilizing the material of the locality as far as possible, but Massachusetts is not particularly rich in suitable grasses. Mrs. Smith's experimental work, because of the inherent limitations of the material, is less brilliant and less highly finished than most of the things done in raffia; nevertheless it is very interesting in shape and texture.

Its evident success augurs well for the possibility of utilizing native growth in this beautiful art. A native

sweet grass basket, of admirable color as well as fragrance, is also shown.

The toy exhibit emphasizes the forms of old furniture, such as bureaus, cabinets, Georgian and Jacobean chairs, tables and other miniatures reproduced.

Hingham was formerly a leading center of toy manufacture in the United States, but it lost its leadership in this industry, however, a generation ago to the wood-working towns in central Massachusetts.

When the society of arts and crafts began to be active six or seven years ago, the toy shops were only a memory. A few former wood-workers, however, were left in the town. These have lately revived the art with great success. Their quaint productions go even to the Pacific coast. Four makers of toys are represented in the present exhibition: Loring Cushing, Augustus Hudson, William B. Luce and Arthur R. Whitcomb.

The basket-workers, in point of number, are Hingham's largest group. The society has repeatedly sent important exhibits of basketry to general exhibitions of the arts and crafts in this country. Those who this year have sent in things which are stamped with the jury's approval are Mrs. A. F. Hersey, Mrs. Walter W. Hersey, Mrs. William P. Woodside, Mrs. A. J. Clark, Mrs. G. E. Sprague, Mrs. Charles Prouse, Mrs. Albert Curtis.

The bayberry dips, or candles made from the wax of the shore-growing bayberry bush, are a famous Hingham product, familiar to many summer residents of the South Shore. They are made after the primitive colonial fashion by dipping a cord into a kettle of the

boiling wax until a candle of pyramidal shape has been secured. Miss Jessie C. Cobb is the society's present candle-maker.

The other arts and crafts at Loring hall are somewhat less distinctive of Hingham, but are not less creditably represented.

An ancient hand loom is worked by Mrs. B. B. Ray of South Hingham, wife of a well-known newspaper artist. Old-fashioned drawn and woven rugs are contributed by Mrs. M. L. Stoddard, Walter T. Jones, William McKenna and Rubin Loud. Mrs. Eva L. Macomber sends some admirable metal work, including a copper-pierced lantern modeled upon the one which Paul Revere is supposed to have shown on the steeple of the Old North Church.

Leather-workers are Mrs. Helen A. Baxter and Miss Bessie Crump. Handsome examples of wood carving are credited to Miss May W. Davis; embroideries to Mrs. Sarah Leighton, Mrs. W. W. Partridge, Miss Susan B. Willard and Mrs. Arthur Curtis. Will Dwiggin shows attractive printing. Three photographers who are represented are Miss Eleanor Woodside, Miss Sarah Lamb and Pierce Long. The Hingham society has long been anxious to develop a pottery; this year Miss Agnes L. Foster exhibits a few pieces with agreeable blue and green glazes—a collection which indicates possibilities for the future.

The exhibition as usual occupies three days, July 25-27. A notable part of the display consists of a loan exhibit of laces, shawls, miniatures, fans and samples of historic interest. Short talks on the laces and shawls are to be given each day at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

SCENE PAINTING AN ART BY ITSELF

Process of Making Apparent Realities of Furnishings Out of Paint and Canvas
Told—Pittsburg Has Famous Scenic Artist

THE casual theater-goer who admires a beautiful stage picture has little conception of the genius and technical skill which have entered into the construction of a setting. That any artist who can paint pictures, block out a landscape or deftly fashion a likeness may be a scene painter is a fallacy which few people unfamiliar with stagecraft find any reason to doubt. No greater fallacy, however, exists.

Even so distinguished an artist as John W. Alexander, whose reputation is world wide, and who is ranked among the most eminent of modern masters, has found it necessary to secure the cooperation of Maude Adams and Charles Frohman to obtain technical knowledge for a special kind of scenery which he has devised.

Even so distinguished an artist as

John W. Alexander, whose reputation

is world wide, and who is ranked

among the most eminent of modern

masters, has found it necessary to

secure the cooperation of Maude Adams

and Charles Frohman to obtain

technical knowledge for a special kind of

scenery which he has devised.

Even so distinguished an artist as

John W. Alexander, whose reputation

is world wide, and who is ranked

among the most eminent of modern

masters, has found it necessary to

secure the cooperation of Maude Adams

and Charles Frohman to obtain

technical knowledge for a special kind of

scenery which he has devised.

Even so distinguished an artist as

John W. Alexander, whose reputation

is world wide, and who is ranked

among the most eminent of modern

masters, has found it necessary to

secure the cooperation of Maude Adams

and Charles Frohman to obtain

technical knowledge for a special kind of

scenery which he has devised.

Even so distinguished an artist as

John W. Alexander, whose reputation

is world wide, and who is ranked

among the most eminent of modern

masters, has found it necessary to

secure the cooperation of Maude Adams

and Charles Frohman to obtain

technical knowledge for a special kind of

scenery which he has devised.

and women of the mimic world are dwarfed to the size of marionettes. Their voices are hazy and indistinct, and their gestures seem jerky and unnatural. Mr. Pfeifer occupies this bridge about 10 hours every day, and every week, with his assistants, he creates a distinct new setting for each play produced.

Although he is never seen by the audiences which fill the Grand, the scene painter is one of the most important members of the Davis staff. There are no spoken lines in the roles assigned to him, but, nevertheless, he is required to study the manuscript of each play produced almost as diligently as the leading man or the leading woman.

Every Tuesday morning, when the players get the manuscript of their parts for the following week's production, Mr. Pfeifer receives from the stage director a queer-looking diagram, consisting of a lot of hieroglyphics that appear to the uninitiated as complicated as the most difficult problem in trigonometry. With this and the book of the play as his guides, the scene painter begins his task, and that it is no small task all who have seen the results of his work in the beautiful pictures—that is to say, magnificient settings with which all the stock company productions are invested—will not doubt.

The actual painting of scenery is but a small part of Mr. Pfeifer's work. Before beginning to lay in the different scenes with brushes and colors, the artist spends many hours in his studio. Every scene of the prospective production is created in miniature out of cardboard. No detail is omitted. Indeed, the most inconsequential stage property is indicated

in the artist's model, penciled out and cut with scissors in exact replica of the finished set.

Above the artist, as he stands on the "bridge," far above the stage, is his paint form, a framewise contrivance which holds the canvas for the scene he is fashioning. This paint frame is so counter-weighted that the touch of his hand will raise or lower it without effort, although it is of great weight and prodigious proportions.

When he is on the "bridge," before the huge blank canvas, Mr. Pfeifer is armed with more brushes of divers sizes than would stock an ordinary paint shop. Some of them are as long as broom handles and others smaller than a foot rule. He paints very much after the style of Mr. Sargent.

With incredible celerity, great long sweeps are laid on the canvas, but each sweep of the brush has a distinct end in view. The image appears as you wait. It may be a forest scene; it may be the top of a Japanese tea house; it may be a city street, or yet a simple rustic garden wall; but, whatever it is, it appears just to walk out of the canvas as you gaze into the blank space.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The full measure of reciprocity destined to prove beneficial to the two countries is not provided for by the terms of this bill, nor does the instrument embrace all, by any means, that is needed in the way of tariff legislation. But it means a long start on the right course, and the rest will be worked out in the course of time.

MANCHESTER UNION—The result

is that reciprocity is now an accomplished fact, so far as this end of the bargain is concerned, and it remains for Canada to do her part. When that is done—and we have no doubt it will be—the situation between the two countries as regards trade will resume what looks more like a rational basis, more like the situation that prevails between our own states, where imaginary lines cut no figure so far as tariffs go. That

is the case.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The full measure of reciprocity destined to prove beneficial to the two countries is not provided for by the terms of this bill, nor does the instrument embrace all, by any means, that is needed in the way of tariff legislation. But it means a long start on the right course, and the rest will be worked out in the course of time.

MANCHESTER UNION—The result

is that reciprocity is now an accom-

plished fact, so far as this end of the

bargain is concerned, and it remains

for Canada to do her part. When that

is done—and we have no doubt it will be—the situation between the two countries as regards trade will resume what looks more like a rational basis, more like the situation that prevails between our own states, where imaginary lines cut no figure so far as tariffs go. That

is the case.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The full measure of reciprocity destined to prove beneficial to the two countries is not provided for by the terms of this bill, nor does the instrument embrace all, by any means, that is needed in the way of tariff legislation. But it means a long start on the right course, and the rest will be worked out in the course of time.

MANCHESTER UNION—The result

is that reciprocity is now an accom-

plished fact, so far as this end of the

bargain is concerned, and it remains

for Canada to do her part. When that

is done—and we have no doubt it will be—the situation between the two countries as regards trade will resume what looks more like a rational basis, more like the situation that prevails between our own states, where imaginary lines cut no figure so far as tariffs go. That

is the case.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The full measure of reciprocity destined to prove beneficial to the two countries is not provided for by the terms of this bill, nor does the instrument embrace all, by any means, that is needed in the way of tariff legislation. But it means a long start on the right course, and the rest will be worked out in the course of time.

MANCHESTER UNION—The result

is that reciprocity is now an accom-

HAYTI REBELLION IS SPREADING IN SOUTH IN SPITE OF RIVALRY

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—The revolution is spreading in the south where heretofore it has made little progress. The town of Jeremie has risen in favor of Gen. Callistene Fouchard, the Haytian minister to Germany.

Fouchard was made chief executive of the army by President Simon in 1908 and a year later was appointed to the Berlin post. Early this year he left the German capital to visit Hayti and at that time it was asserted that he aspired to the presidency.

The government has accepted delivery of the yacht American and it will be added to the navy.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti.—The United States scout cruiser Chester arrived here Tuesday and is lying in the harbor to protect American interests.

General Leconte, who has been proclaimed commander-in-chief by one wing of the revolution, guarantees to maintain order here. The situation, however, remains tense.

General Salnave, one of the chiefs supporting the rival revolutionary leader, Gen. Antonor Firmin, has a strong army and is well equipped with arms and ammunition. When with his troops he left here for Limbe he explained that he withdrew in order to avoid a conflict.

He is accompanied by Gen. Biennie Bastien. General Auguste, former minister of public works has suddenly disappeared.

The German consulate is sheltering 18 political refugees.

General Chauzette, a rebel chief, has been made commandant of this district and Gen. Pierre Louis has been placed at the head of the local garrison. Generals St. Juste and Mathurin are in town.

KINGSTON, Jam.—Nearly 100 Haytians, followers of General Firmin and General Leconte, sailed from here Tuesday for Hayti. They were exiled by President Simon.

CANADIAN CAUCUSES DECIDE ON ELECTION UPON RECIPROCITY

OTAWA, Ont.—The party caucus of the Conservatives on Tuesday decided that reciprocity with the United States will have to get the endorsement of the voters of Canada; the government will have to go to the people.

The election will probably be held the last week in September or the first week in October. Parliament will be called immediately after the election. If the government is returned, the reciprocity bill will be put through without difficulty.

NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston has purchased from Lawrence Minot and others, trustees, the valuable property at 80 Arch street, junction of Franklin street. The company intends to erect a new 10-story home office building on the site during 1912. The company has been located in the Weld building on Federal street.

RAILROAD PARTY GOES TO HOOSAC

A party of about a dozen directors of the Fitchburg railroad, of whom Moses Williams is president, left the North station early today in a special train for the Hoosac tunnel and North Adams.

The power plant at Zylonte, about two miles out from North Adams on the electrics, will be visited after taking dinner in the city and upon the return from there a slow run through the tunnel will be made and the electric installation studied. The train is expected to return to Boston about 8 p.m.

MALDEN POLICE ORDER DEFEATED

A resolution offered by Councilman Henry I. Morrison of ward 7 for more police officers, because of a Sunday night disturbance in Suffolk square, was defeated 14 to 1 at last night's meeting of the Malden city council. Only 15 of the 21 councilmen were present.

While the resolution was being introduced a mass meeting was held by 300 residents of Suffolk square at Forester's hall, Bryant street, at which it was decided to seek better police protection.

FIND MISSING MIDSHIPMEN

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Gaston L. Holmes of Mississippi and Charles L. Clifford of West Roxbury, Mass., the two midshipmen of the American practice squadron who disappeared on Thursday, were found on Tuesday. They were arrested as deserters.

MISS GRAHAM LOCATED

NEW YORK.—Miss Lillian Graham, who disappeared last Saturday night, was located Tuesday in Poughkeepsie. She is co-defendant with Ethel Conrad in the Stokes shooting case and claims she was kidnapped.

GRANITE COMPANY ORGANIZES

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Central Iowa Granite Company has been incorporated here with \$300,000 authorized stock issue.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Situated 58 miles from Washington, at Bluemont, Va., the Loudoun school for girls gives its pupils the benefits of suburban life at the same time that they are in easy reach of one of the most important and interesting cities in the country. The school affords the elements of culture—intellectual, moral, religious, social and aesthetic. With the aim of superiority in the grade of work accomplished rather than in great number the classes are kept within the limits of individual attention.

The school offers two diplomas for equivalent courses of study. Pupils are prepared for colleges open to women by obtaining the certificate of the college entrance board of the middle states. The course of study is comprehensive and progressive. That a girl may have a thorough understanding of every subject, each is continued without regard to the usual grouping according to the years of a course until a creditable average is attained. The college preparatory course is recommended for all girls both for its intrinsic value and because it is recognized as a basis for further educational progress. Mrs. Alice Foxworth Glascock is principal of the school.

—ooo—

The first secret of being well dressed is to have a garment well cut and fitted, well made and of good material. The second is almost as important. It is to have it clean and well pressed. Richard L. Kane, successor to J. F. Connell, tailor, does cleansing, repairing, dyeing and pressing of men's and women's garments and also alters them, conforming them to the latest styles. He is located at 1631 Beacon street, Brookline.

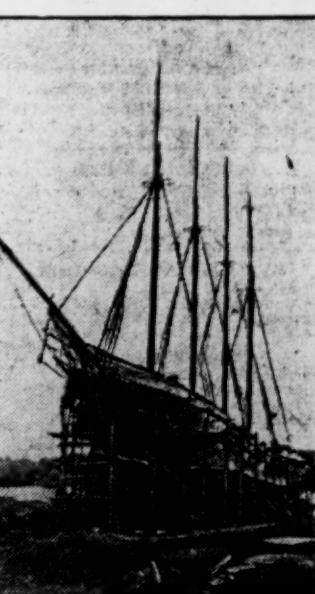
—ooo—

To give girls a good general education and to prepare them well for college is the purpose of Miss Kimball's school for girls in Worcester, Mass. The school has in addition an advanced course for girls who have practically finished their high school work and wish to continue their studies. It also offers an intermediate course for young girls not prepared to enter the college preparatory or the general courses. Girls are received at the age of 10.

Special courses are given in music, elocution and business. More than usual emphasis is laid on elocution, not with regard to declamation or stage effects, but in the development of the power of thought and expression which in turn develops character. It aims to secure the development and cultivation of voice and body, and a natural and true expression in movement, in conversation, in speaking and in reading.

The school is situated in the residential district of Worcester, and has green lawns, fresh air and abundant sunshine. The country is within a few minutes' walk of the school. Numerous interesting excursions are made during the school year to places outside of Worcester of historic and literary interest, such as Boston, Cambridge, Concord, the Way-

The Montrose W. Houck Dips Into the Kennebec With Her Colors Flying



BATH, Me.—The four-masted vessel, Montrose W. Houck, was launched from the New England Shipbuilding yards at Bath, Me., Tuesday. Hundreds saw the launching.

The Houck was launched full rigged and with her signal code and house flag fluttering. Summer visitors from the islands came to inspect the boat and see her take the water. She glided so smoothly that it was hard to tell when she slid into the Kennebec.

Alice May Deering, the little daughter of Frank Deering, the ship's owner, was the Houck's sponsor.

The Houck is named for a New York man. The vessel will run from Baltimore to Tampa and will carry phosphate for her cargo.

SUITS FOLLOW BRICK CONTRACT

A million second-hand bricks constitute the foundation for a suit which has been brought in the Suffolk superior court. G. L. H. Burger of Brookline has brought the suit against the firm of Elliston & Swift of Boston for \$5000 damages and an attachment for \$5000 recorded against the defendants.

Mr. Burger alleges that Elliston & Swift agreed to sell him 1,000,000 bricks from the old Minot building. He claims only 78,000 bricks have been delivered.

side Inn, Sudbury and to other neighboring towns and colleges.

—ooo—

Aside from being useful, mirrors are decorative. Judiciously placed they add to the size of a room, and back of some handsome ornament expose to view a part of it that would otherwise be unseen. For dressing rooms there can scarcely be too many. The best of mirrors need resilvering. Many times an old one that has rested for years behind a pile of boxes and old furniture in the garret has been rejuvenated and given an honored place among the family possessions. The Boston Mirror Company resilvers mirrors of every description, and also frames them. It is established at 69 Sudbury street.

—ooo—

The Henry Siegel Company makes the announcement that, because of the rain on Monday the majority of the attractive special offered at the August furniture sale are still available. Although the offering for Monday was an especially attractive one the company says that the prices on the articles will hold good today, or until the special lots are closed out. The August furniture sale began Monday and will continue through the remainder of this month and all of next.

Of the \$18, \$20 and \$25 silk dresses advertised to sell for \$5.75 400 were sold Monday in spite of the rain. They will remain at this figure until all are disposed of.

—ooo—

The scrap book habit has many good qualities. Papers and magazine contain interesting and valuable things which are lost if not at once cut out and placed within the pages of a scrap book. How many times has one wanted a paragraph or an article, a poem or a story that he ran across somewhere once upon a time, but where or in what he has little idea, or if he has, it is of little avail. William S. Locke of 17 Merchants row carries scrap books of various sizes to suit the need of the individual, whether it be for recipes or the whole page of a newspaper.

—ooo—

The Macey bookcases which allow a library to be built a shelf at a time are growing in favor. They are made in different designs and handsome woods and offer many advantages. To the one who is moving about these are obvious, for the cases can be made to fit anywhere, but even the person who lives always in the same house finds it makes a pleasant change to build them up high and then perhaps have them low, to fit them around doors and windows or to arrange them in some other way. They mean always that there are plenty of shelves for every book and yet there are no empty ones staring one reapproachfully in the face. These bookcases and corresponding furniture for the library can be bought of the Macey-Stetson-Morris Company, 49 Franklin street.

—ooo—

The school is situated in the residential district of Worcester, and has green lawns, fresh air and abundant sunshine.

The country is within a few minutes' walk of the school. Numerous interesting excursions are made during the school year to places outside of Worcester of historic and literary interest, such as Boston, Cambridge, Concord, the Way-

SAN FRANCISCO SELECTS LOCATION FOR PANAMA FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After months of discussion and argument the Panama exposition directors Tuesday selected a site for the fair. The site finally chosen includes Golden Gate park and Lincoln park, with a system of boulevards connecting Harbor View and Telegraph Hill with the two parks. The area included in the plans of the directors is 1800 acres. It is planned to put all permanent buildings in Golden Gate park and foreign structures on land adjoining the park.

Other features will line an avenue connecting Lincoln park and Golden Gate park.

BOSTON TO SEND PEACE DELEGATE

Urbain J. Ledoux has been appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as delegate to the nineteenth international peace congress to be held in Rome in September. He will sail for Europe today. Mr. Ledoux is a member of the chamber's committee on the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce and industrial and commercial associations. He will remain abroad with headquarters at Paris until shortly before the international congress of commercial organizations meet in Boston in September, 1912.

The street department is finding it difficult to secure enough men to do the work laid out for this summer.

MEDFORD

City Collector Hayes today completed moving into his new quarters in city hall formerly occupied by the assessors. Open air religious services at the First Baptist church will be resumed next Sunday evening.

PEMBROKE

The Boys' Brigade of the Methodist church of Pembroke is to go into camp at Lake Monponsett Aug. 11 and 12.

The new school building at Bryantville will be ready for occupancy when school opens in September.

NORWELL

The Boys' Brigade which has been organized at the Universalist church at Assinippi is arranging for its first annual outing.

Miss Edith Turner has been elected teacher of the Ridge Hill grammar school.

WHITMAN

It is expected that by another year Whitman will have a children's playground. The subject was brought before the recent town meeting and received favorable attention. Cal. B. S. Atwood has offered to contribute \$100.

WALTHAM

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Emmanuel Methodist church has arranged its program for the year with these chairmen in charge of the meetings: Sept. 15, Mrs. Thomas Rollins; Oct. 5, Mrs. Walter Gerritson, Miss Eva M. Ellis; Dec. 7, Mrs. Alice Daniels; Jan. 4, Mrs. F. D. Welcomme, Miss Marion I. Neale; Feb. 22, Mrs. G. W. Neale, Mrs. George F. Leslie; May 16, Mrs. J. P. Mariner, Mrs. Walter Gerritson.

Chairmen of ward committees who are circulating the nomination papers of Representative Norman H. White for the governorship are Edward Brown, John Berrio, William W. Bryant, Atwood J. Jackson, Earle Gifford, Elsie Anderson.

Mr. Burger alleges that Elliston & Swift agreed to sell him 1,000,000 bricks from the old Minot building. He claims only 78,000 bricks have been delivered.

—ooo—

The Granite Company has been incorporated here with \$300,000 authorized stock issue.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

Fred C. Mitchell, principal of the high school, has announced that the following 14 graduates of the Arlington high school are planning to enter college: Theodore P. Bell and Horatio W. Lamont, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edwin Bertram Dallin and Harlan Longrey, Harvard; John Whittemore and Adams schools buildings will be crowded beyond their capacity. The congestion exists already in the lowest grades of the Adams and Hancock schools, and it has been necessary to have one half the pupils come in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon at both of these buildings."

It is believed that this condition will be solved as soon as the new grammar school is built in East Lexington.

MALDEN

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. announced today that William D. Wright of Oskaloosa, Ia., had been elected physical director to succeed C. B. Sanford, who has accepted a call to Chester, Pa.

The Saugus board of selectmen will

join the Malden aldermen in their efforts to secure better street car service on the line to Revere Beach.

QUINCY

The clerks and bookkeepers at the store of R. E. Foy are holding an outing at Nantasket beach today.

READING

A special committee of the North Reading grange members is making plans for a colonial night Aug. 16.

The Union Congregational Sunday school of North Reading will have an outing at Lynn beach and Bass Point tomorrow.

Postmaster Abbott expects to receive

official notice of the selection of a site for a new federal building within two weeks.

DORCHESTER

John J. Halloran, auditor of the Dorchester Center postoffice, is making preparations for a three weeks' yachting trip to Bermuda. He sails Aug. 5.

HANSON

William E. Barker has purchased the William Cox place and is to make a number of improvements on it at once.

Mrs. Elmer Bates will entertain the members of the Kings Daughters at her home Friday afternoon.

EVERETT

Work on revising the voting lists of the city was begun today by the registrars of voters.

The street department is finding it

difficult to secure enough men to do the work laid out for this summer.

MIDDLEBORO

The Rev. Lewis Wilder Hicks, chaplain of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, is to deliver the address at the annual reunion of the Alden Kindred of America to be held at Duxbury, Aug. 2.

Harry W. Smythe, formerly of this town, has purchased the Elmhurst farm in Scotland, a suburb of Bridgewater.

STONEHAM

The selectmen have granted permission for new dwelling houses to Mrs. Mary E. Aldrich, Duncklee avenue and Thomas A. Mulroney, Avon street.

The board is having conferences with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company regarding new contracts for town telephones and telephones in the residences of town officials.

BRIDGEWATER

Changes and alterations are being made at the Bridgewater Academy as asked for at the annual town meeting, and the school facilities will be greatly increased by the changes.

The trustees have organized with Calvin Pratt president, J. G. Bassett vice-president and Frank Gurney secretary and treasurer.

LAWRENCE BRIDGES CAPTURED AS BLUE ARMY MOVES AGAIN

(Continued from page one)

in readiness to go to the aid of the other in case of attack.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in charge of the department of the East, will observe the maneuvers Thursday in the camp of the Blues.

The two captured bridges at Lawrence are under guard of the first and second corps of cadets.

General Clark, who is in command of the Blue army, under ordinary circumstances, would end his official capacity today, having been given command on July 26, 1904, and under the statutes is obliged to retire after seven years' service; but he will continue until the maneuvers are completed.

The Blue scouts have located the Reds 10 miles to the southeast at Middleton with outposts along the Salem turnpike and to the westward toward Ballardvale. Cavalry brushes are expected hourly between the troops of both armies.

It is now expected that the first heavy engagement will come Friday morning at Boxford. The armies will each be reinforced by two batteries of artillery on Thursday.

Today and tomorrow will be occupied with working out the problems of attack and the whole field of the expected engagement will be reconnoitered by the scouts mounted and on foot.

Gen. Pew Stationary

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RED ARMY, Middleton, Mass.—Until General Pew has located the exact position of General Clark's army he has decided not to change his base. Early today he threw out a reconnoitering party consisting of troops A and B in search of the opposing troops but with no tangible result.

A brisk skirmish between the outposts of both forces was reported shortly before 11 a. m. near the Andover Theological Seminary. Several troopers and a part of the sixth regiment were engaged. The result was undecided.

The operator of the wireless apparatus, Lieut. Stewart F. Smith, has learned the position of the enemy, but under the rules of the war game he is forbidden to disclose this information. He keeps in touch all day with the adjutant general's headquarters, but transmits only such messages as concern this department and General Pew.

An instructive feature of this morning's maneuvers was an attack and defense of Reservoir hill. Companies M, K, and I of the fifth regiment were given possession of the hill, and their duty was to defend the hill against the entire ninth regiment. The hill, which is the largest and steepest in this part of the country, is rendered most difficult of assault from the fact that it is practically barren and destitute of trees, stones or rocks or any other kind of cover to protect an attacking party, whose only means of capturing the position is by a concerted rush at the point of the bayonet. The defenders on the other hand were equally unprotected by any natural cover, except the advantage of a horizontal position.

The ninth regiment, however, by a series of extended order and close order movements succeeded in capturing the hill after a stubborn fight in which the attacking party, theoretically, suffered heavy loss by the harrowing fire from the defenders. The assault lasted about 45 minutes.

After this operation a similar defense of the hill was made by companies M, K and I of the fifth regiment, the eighth regiment under command of Col. LeRoy Sweetser being the attacking party. The result was the same as in the first instance, the hill being captured after nearly an hour's fighting.

This afternoon the unfinished athletic games will be completed, thus bringing the preliminary contests to a close. The finals will be decided the end of the week.

Battery A, which is now encamped at Boxford, received orders today to join the Reds at Middleton, and it is expected to reach here late this afternoon.

Adjutant General Moves

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The headquarters of the adjutant general of the Massachusetts troops now engaged in mimic warfare was removed today from the Bay State rifle range, where it has been since Sunday, and it is surmised that a wireless message was the cause.

The 30 or more troopers and mounted signal men under command of Major Noyes went up the turnpike road which is called Lowell street, which leads through the woods from Wakefield to Lawrence. The road has many turns, and it leads to Andover, but the general supposition is that the headquarters men will go to Boxford, close to which town a clash between the Reds and Blues is expected today as the Blue army is believed to have moved early today from Tewksbury.

TRADE CARNIVAL FOR CAMBRIDGE

The manufacturers and retail merchants of Cambridge will hold an industrial carnival in the week of Oct. 8.

It is proposed to have an exhibit of manufacturers in the state armory each day and evening, while in other parts of the city various forms of amusement will be provided.

A meeting of about 40 merchants and manufacturers was held last night at the rooms of the Board of Trade, when the date was fixed and the name of Cambridge Industrial Carnival selected.

ADVERTISING MEN ANNOUNCE PROGRAM OF CONVENTION HERE

Many speakers, including Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Robert Bass, Governor of New Hampshire, and luncheons, a harbor trip, automobile trip, a New England clam bake and a genuine Georgia watermelon cutting are included in the program of the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, to be held here Aug. 1-4.

There will be in attendance at the convention 3000 persons, representing 94 cities, and the 111 advertising men's clubs throughout the country, and in addition representative advertising men from Canada and England. In the course of the convention proceedings the Boston opera house and 12 halls will be occupied. Some of the delegates representing distant clubs are already in town, but not until Monday will the greater part of them arrive. Boston advertising men, under the direction of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, is ready to receive them. The city will be covered with billboard notices, inviting the public to the general session Thursday afternoon in the Boston opera house.

Congressman Andrew J. Peters is endeavoring to secure permission at Washington for the advertising men to inspect the harbor forts. Permission has been secured to place 200 additional chairs in Faneuil hall to provide for the big gathering that is expected at the opening meeting. The Waltham Watch Company, on some date not yet set, will charter a special chair trolley car and take 75 advertising men from the Hotel Lenox to Norumbega park, then to Waltham, where the visitors will inspect the watch factory and take luncheon as guests of the company.

P. F. O'Keefe, chairman of the reception committee, will leave Boston for New York Saturday night with 25 members of the committee to meet 25 prominent English advertising men, who are coming on the Celtic to attend the convention. The English party will be guests of the Boston men at breakfast in New York, and their expenses throughout the trip will be met by the national organization. The English party will arrive in Boston Sunday night or Monday morning.

The complete program, announced for the first time today, is as follows:

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

10:30 a. m., opening session—Faneuil Hall, addresses of welcome. For the Pilgrim Publicity Association, President George W. Coleman; for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Gov. Eugene N. Foss; for the city of Boston, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald; for all New England, Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire; responses by President Samuel C. Dobbs and others. Music, first corps cadets band; welcome by Pilgrim Publicity Association members, P. P. A. glee club.

12:30 p. m., Luncheon.

2:00 p. m.—General session, Ford hall, Ford building, Ashburton place, corner Bowdoin street, opposite State House park. Organization, etc. Address, the ethics of advertising, by Bert M. Moses of New York; discussion for one hour. Address, newspapers and their advertisers, by James Schermerhorn of Detroit. Music, Boston Quintette.

3:30 p. m.—Harbor trip; steamer leaves Rowe's wharf, Atlantic avenue. Supper on board. Coupon ticket required. Music, Italian string orchestra; colored serenaders.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

Departmental sessions.

National Advertising Managers—Kingsley hall, Ford building, Ashburton place, corner Bowdoin street, E. St. Elmo Lewis, Detroit, chairman. 9:30 a. m., opening. 9:45 a. m., should investigations of circulation be made by organizations of advertisers through paid auditors at the expense of the advertiser; or should the circulation statements be obtained through a certified public accountant, acting on the initiative and at the expense of the publishers, and required to give his findings on a certain stipulated form, to be devised by the Associated Advertising Clubs, or this division, covering the kind of information the advertiser should have; or should we expect the advertising agencies to do this work? If this work is to be undertaken, do you think the advertisers of this country should, by cooperation, insist that a publication submit to such an investigation of its circulation as will be sure to place the exact truth about the copies printed, its sphere of influence, etc., as a necessary preliminary to getting an advertising rating? 1. The unsatisfactory methods now in force in determining circulation and influence. 2. What does the advertiser want to know about circulation and influence? 3. How can he get it? 4. What shall this conference do to get the information to which every advertiser is entitled? 11:45 a. m., appointment of committee to report a resolution expressing the views of the conference at Friday morning session.

Daily newspapers, 76-88 Tremont street, School street, Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening by Louis Wiley, New York, president of the Daily Newspaper Club; 10:30 a. m., clean advertising, William C. Freeman, New York; 11:30 a. m., newspapers, magazines, Thomas E. Dockrell, advertising counselor, New York.

Periodicals, Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, David G. Evans, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., the principles of merchandising retail advertising, A. A. Christian, Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10:30 a. m., discussion; 10:55 a. m., adjournment; 11 a. m., publicity fundamentals on opening a new store or a new department, George Hough Perry, New York city; 11:35 a. m., discussion; 12 m., adjournment.

Specialty advertising, Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street, near State House, L. E. Pratt, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., when space and when specialties. Dr. H. S. Bunting, Chicago, publisher Novelty News; dis-

N. W. Halsey & Co., New York; Herbert S. Houston, vice-president Doubleday Page & Co., New York; 15-minute discussion.

General advertising agents, Ford hall, Frank Presbrey, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; general discussion; 9:45 a. m., Are advertising agents justified in publishing house organs or newspaper directories? by John Lee Mahin of Chicago; 10:15 a. m., 2. Is the advertising agent a professional or a business man? 10:45 a. m., 3. Should advertising expenditures be charged as an investment or expense? (Discussion opened by E. W. Sells of Public accounts); 11:15 a. m., 4. The cooperation between trade papers and advertising agents. (Discussion opened by a representative of the trade press for one side and by a general agent for the other).

Outdoor advertising, City Club, 9 Beacon street, corner Somerset street, E. C. Donnelly, Boston, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., bulletin sign advertising, O. J. Gude of New York.

10:15 a. m., street car advertising, A. E. MacBee, vice-president Street Railway Advertising Company of New York.

10:45 a. m., discussion. 11:15 a. m., electric advertising signs, L. D. Gibbs, advertising manager the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Specialty advertising, Pilgrim hall—L. E. Pratt, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., trade-marks and unfair competition from a lawyer's point of view, Clowry Chapman, New York; discussion. 10:30 a. m., the place of the novelty in advertising, W. W. Van Ness, Whitehead, Hoag & Co., Boston; discussion. 11:15 a. m., "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—The responsibility of the specialty salesmen to the advertiser, L. H. Bulkley, Columbus, O.; discussion.

Periodicals, Chipman hall, Tremont temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street; David G. Evans, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Albert DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

Agricultural publications, Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, T. W. LeQuatre, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., billposting, E. Allen Frost, attorney for the Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada; 10:15 a. m., billposting, E. F. Trefz, advertising counselor promotion bureau of the Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada; 10:45 a. m., discussion; 11:15 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

Agricultural publications, Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, T. W. LeQuatre, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

9:30 a. m., general session, Ford hall—Address, advertising and rural standards of living, by Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia; address, advertising and human nature, by the Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. S., of St. Louis; address, advertising and export trade in relation to Latin America, by Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington.

12:30 p. m., luncheon. Left free for private appointments.

2:30 p. m., auto trip.

6 p. m., watermelon cutting, Hotel Victoria, under auspices of the Georgia delegation.

10:15 a. m., street car advertising, A. E. MacBee, vice-president Street Railway Advertising Company of New York.

10:45 a. m., discussion. 11:15 a. m., electric advertising signs, L. D. Gibbs, advertising manager the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Specialty advertising, Pilgrim hall—L. E. Pratt, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., trade-marks and unfair competition from a lawyer's point of view, Clowry Chapman, New York; discussion. 10:30 a. m., the place of the novelty in advertising, W. W. Van Ness, Whitehead, Hoag & Co., Boston; discussion. 11:15 a. m., "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—The responsibility of the specialty salesmen to the advertiser, L. H. Bulkley, Columbus, O.; discussion.

Periodicals, Chipman hall, Tremont temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street; David G. Evans, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

Agricultural publications, Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, T. W. LeQuatre, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

9:30 a. m., general session, Ford hall—Address, advertising and rural standards of living, by Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia; address, advertising and human nature, by the Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. S., of St. Louis; address, advertising and export trade in relation to Latin America, by Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington.

12:30 p. m., luncheon. Left free for private appointments.

2:30 p. m., auto trip.

6 p. m., watermelon cutting, Hotel Victoria, under auspices of the Georgia delegation.

10:15 a. m., street car advertising, A. E. MacBee, vice-president Street Railway Advertising Company of New York.

10:45 a. m., discussion. 11:15 a. m., electric advertising signs, L. D. Gibbs, advertising manager the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Specialty advertising, Pilgrim hall—L. E. Pratt, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., trade-marks and unfair competition from a lawyer's point of view, Clowry Chapman, New York; discussion. 10:30 a. m., the place of the novelty in advertising, W. W. Van Ness, Whitehead, Hoag & Co., Boston; discussion. 11:15 a. m., "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—The responsibility of the specialty salesmen to the advertiser, L. H. Bulkley, Columbus, O.; discussion.

Periodicals, Chipman hall, Tremont temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street; David G. Evans, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

Agricultural publications, Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, T. W. LeQuatre, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

9:30 a. m., general session, Ford hall—Address, advertising and rural standards of living, by Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia; address, advertising and human nature, by the Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. S., of St. Louis; address, advertising and export trade in relation to Latin America, by Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington.

12:30 p. m., luncheon. Left free for private appointments.

2:30 p. m., auto trip.

6 p. m., watermelon cutting, Hotel Victoria, under auspices of the Georgia delegation.

10:15 a. m., street car advertising, A. E. MacBee, vice-president Street Railway Advertising Company of New York.

10:45 a. m., discussion. 11:15 a. m., electric advertising signs, L. D. Gibbs, advertising manager the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Specialty advertising, Pilgrim hall—L. E. Pratt, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., trade-marks and unfair competition from a lawyer's point of view, Clowry Chapman, New York; discussion. 10:30 a. m., the place of the novelty in advertising, W. W. Van Ness, Whitehead, Hoag & Co., Boston; discussion. 11:15 a. m., "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—The responsibility of the specialty salesmen to the advertiser, L. H. Bulkley, Columbus, O.; discussion.

Periodicals, Chipman hall, Tremont temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street; David G. Evans, New York, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

Agricultural publications, Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, 76-88 Tremont street, near School street, T. W. LeQuatre, Jr., Des Moines, chairman—9:30 a. m., opening; 9:45 a. m., poster printing, Alberd DeMontzun, manager of the United States Lithograph Co., Cincinnati, O.; 11:30 a. m., poster printing, H. S. Morgan, manager poster department of the Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.

9:30 a. m., general session, Ford hall—Address, advertising and rural standards of living, by Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia; address, advertising and human nature, by the Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. S., of St. Louis; address, advertising and export trade in relation to Latin America, by Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington.

12:30 p. m., luncheon. Left free for private appointments.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COSTUME OF VOILE AND SATIN

Made of blue and white, with high waist line



SILK BLOUSES

The separate blouse of china silk is in great favor this season. Sometimes it is made after the lines of the man's silk shirt, with turn-back attached cuffs. Again it is made on more conventional lines. These waists are especially adapted for the traveler, as they launder easily and take but little space in the packing.—Newark News.

COMBINATIONS of striped voile with plain satin make exceedingly smart costumes. They are admirable for immediate wear and they also will serve well for the coming season. This one combines dark blue and white and is made after the latest models. The little coat is of the peasant sort, with sleeves and main portions cut in one, and is finished at the high waist line with a frill and cord.

The six gored skirt is made of satin to the depth of a flounce and trimmed with a band of the voile cut on the cross above the satin.

A great many women like to take a holiday at the end of the season and such a costume as this is admirable for such occasions.

The materials illustrated are practical as well as fashionable, but the same combinations of color could be obtained by the use of various fabrics.

The little coat is an excellent one for separate use. It can be made of black or colored silk, or satin and slipped on over any gown. It is especially valuable for use with the lingerie frock, for it gives a smart and distinctive finish to the toilette, at the same time that it provides just the needed warmth on a cool day or evening.

The skirt with the box plait effect at front and back and with inverted plait at the sides is new and smart, whether it is made of one material or two.

For a more practical costume, the entire skirt could be made of light-weight serge and the coat either of the same material with collar and cuffs of satin, or of the new soft taffeta in matching color.

For a woman of medium size the coat will require 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 or 44, for the skirt as illustrated will be needed 4½ yards 27, 3 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44, with 3½ yards 27 for the flounce and additional material for the band. To make of one material throughout will be needed 7½ yards 27, 5½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide.

A pattern of the coat (7051), sizes 34 to 40 inches bust, or of the skirt (6732), sizes 22 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

"THE LAW OF A HOUSEHOLD"

Formulated by a mother for the benefit of her daughters

V.—SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

To the mistress of a large establishment a secretary is as much a necessity as butler, and her duties are clearly defined. The superintendent of the grounds also has it made clearly known to him just what he is expected to do and certain important details which he must not fail to give his attention. The emphasis which Mrs. Beecher gives to all "corners" will be read with sympathetic amusement by every one who has to do with a house.

SECRETARY

Salary: \$40 to \$50 a month.

Terms of service: One month's notice, or one month's pay given and required.

Obligations: To receive no commissions or presents from tradespeople or servants.

Perquisites: Laundry.

Privileges: Half a day every other week, alternating with the housekeeper. Christmas day. Three evenings a week.

DUTIES

To be on duty in the office.

To keep an accurate account of all money received and expended and to render an account of same each month.

Mail: To be responsible for the mail and daily paper; to look over all letters before they are given to the postman and see that they are properly stamped.

To take mail from the library and return it there.

Express: To be responsible for all express and other packages received and sent out.

To receive and check all express.

To send daily statement of all packages received to Mrs. Beecher.

To attend to distribution of packages and newspapers, and see that they are marked where they are to go before being sent upstairs.

To act as social secretary when required.

To teach the servants two evenings a week to read and write.

To see Mrs. Beecher before 11 o'clock in the morning.

SUPERINTENDENT

Salary: \$1000 to \$1200 a year.

Terms of service: Three months' notice or three months' pay.

Perquisites: Cottage, vegetables and ice.

Obligations: To receive no commissions, discount or presents from tradespeople or employees.

DUTIES

Entire oversight and care of all grounds connected with the estate.

Care of plants in sun parlor, outside porches.

Care of terraces, walks and drives and steps.

Care of all plants in house.

Care of greenhouse.

Boarding chauffeur and outside man.

Care of vegetable cellar. Care of garage.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FLOOR WAXER

Germany sends out another labor-saver

NEW household uses for the electric motor are being found one by one. This time it is a machine for waxing the floor, says the Washington Herald.

The apparatus, which has just been introduced in Berlin, Germany, where it was invented, consists of an electric motor, the bottom of which is formed by a strong revolving brush.

The motor is connected with one of the electric light sockets; the chambermaid takes hold of the handle and moves the small motor from one part of the room to another until the whole floor is polished.

The wax is, of course, applied before the polishing begins. Thus the work can be done more quickly, more perfectly, and without any effort on the part of the operator.

Every modern flat in Berlin is being provided with one of these electric floor polishers.

In the old-fashioned way the polishing of hardwood floors requires much labor and strength, for the floor has to be rubbed with brushes until the wood is as smooth as ice and shines like a huge mirror.

This work takes up much time and has to be done quite frequently. In houses with large rooms it is so difficult that the maid servants often refuse to

do it, and men have to be employed for this special purpose.

In Germany, where carpets covering the whole floor of a room have never found favor, regular firms have been established and furnish the men for waxing the floors, of which every apartment contains at least one and often several.

CURTAIN ROD

A curtain rod especially designed for the so-called Dutch casement window opens out like the windows, throwing the curtains against the wall when the window is open. This admits more air and light, and also saves the curtains from dust of the street. The rods are adjusted by means of a swivel.—Newark News.

FOR WHISK BROOM

A whisk broom holder may easily be made by covering two heart-shaped pieces of cardboard with rose cretonne, says the Washington Herald. The edges are bound with gimp, and the two pieces, when covered are tacked together at the sides and hung with rose ribbon beside the dressing table.

SHE WILL INHERIT BIG ESTATE

Girl learning to be steward of a country place

TRAINING to be the steward of the big country place which she will inherit is the vacation work of one girl whose estate is not more than a day's journey from the city, says the Chicago Record-Herald. As the place comprises 650 acres in a part of the country where land is silver, if not golden, and her father, a most successful financier, believes that the acres should be made to yield something to their own support, it can hardly be called play that the girl has mapped out for herself, even though her training comes from the heads of various sections of the estate, each man a practical worker.

She is to be responsible for the summer ice supply of the house; she is to know what timber should be cut and when, and whether or not it will sell best as timber or as lumber, and already she has learned the latter means after being sawed into planks. The dairy farm, which supplies a large and expensive milk route, is to be under her control, in that reports are to be made to her of it. Conservatories, market gardens and stables, wherein are still carriage horses as well as hunters and polo ponies, will be put into her charge.

Fortunately the girl herself is not expected to be able to manage these many and varied sections all at once, and what is even more fortunate for herself, she is keenly interested in the detail.

LEMON A CLEANER

To clean brass or other metal, cut a lemon and sprinkle salt on the cut surface, rub well with this.

If silver has grown discolored or stained, rubbing it first with lemon and later with alcohol and common whiting, will give it a luster, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

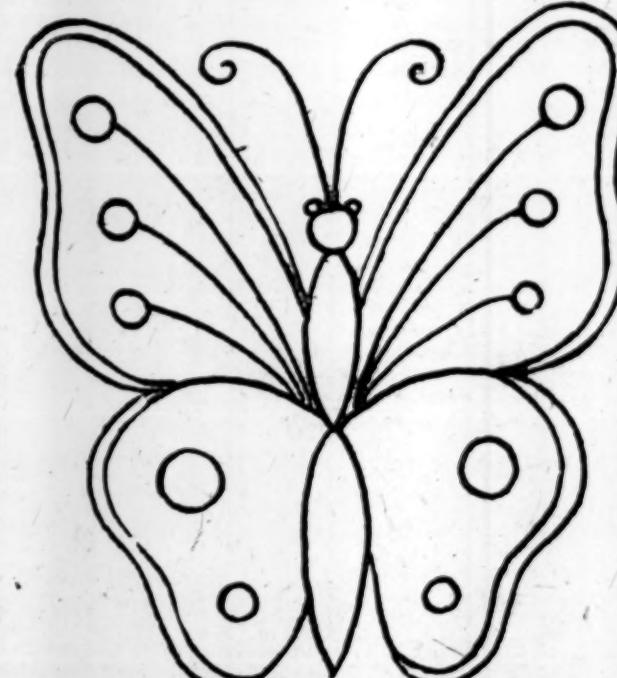
In cleaning glassware or fine porcelain, don't use hot water or soap. You will do better to wash them in cold water with lemon juice added. This will clear the glass to a sparkle.

ICED FRUIT SYRUP

Add four large tablespoonsful of raspberry or strawberry syrup to half a pint of new milk and freeze the mixture. Serve on little ice plates or in glasses with wafer biscuits.—New Era.

WITH EMBROIDERED NET WINGS

Butterfly decoration for centerpiece, scarf or table cover



THIS is a most effective decoration for centerpieces, scarfs and table covers. A very pretty way to work the butterfly is to lay a piece of heavy cotton net on the linen and baste it down. Then transfer your pattern and buttonhole closely all around the edge. Embroider the body and dots in the solid satin stitch and the curved lines in the outline stitch. When finished, cut away the linen, leaving the embroidered net wings. Use mercerized cotton, No. 20, for the work.

SKIRTS FULLER

Skirts are being made slightly fuller than they were in the early part of the season, but they are still cut with the long slim lines which will prevail during the fall season.

The popularity of the panel back and front still holds. The newest skirts have plaids inset at the sides to give the desired fullness, says the Philadelphia North American.

The raised waist line with an inside belt to keep it firmly in place is a feature on the modish models.

CHEESE IN TINFOIL

Cheese will keep better if wrapped in tinfoil, a cloth wet with vinegar, or in white woolen cloth, will raise the nap and give it a look of newness that will make the suit of good service for some weeks more.—Washington Herald.

Sew the pockets of your apron on the inside, a little in from the right-hand edge. Nothing will drop from them, it will stay clean and a great deal can be carried in it without showing any ugly fullness.—New York Press.

APRON POCKETS

Sew the pockets of your apron on the inside, a little in from the right-hand edge. Nothing will drop from them, it will stay clean and a great deal can be carried in it without showing any ugly fullness.—New York Press.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

WITH LACE BANDS

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

Young girls have foulard, pongee and shantung frocks with baby Irish or venise lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves, says an exchange. The girdle or sash is important.

DARLINGTON'S FIRST ENGINE KEPT

After 86 Years, Quaint Old Relic Stands Sturdily on Pedestal Looking Like Midget Beside Modern Giants

THE first railway engine ever used for hauling passenger coaches stands on a pedestal at Darlington station. Passengers and tourists traveling between London and Edinburgh via the east coast route can get a glimpse of this old relic from all trains stopping at Darlington. From 1857 to 1895 this old engine stood out in all weather opposite North Road Station, a mile from its present home, and in spite of its 86 years of existence and 32 years of hard work it is still in a perfect state of preservation.

There is a greater interest taken in engines today than there was formerly, therefore an account of this old engine may not be found to be uninteresting reading.

The formal opening of the railway took place Sept. 27, 1825; and there are parts of this first line, laid on stone sleepers, still in existence. The bill announcing its opening says in part:

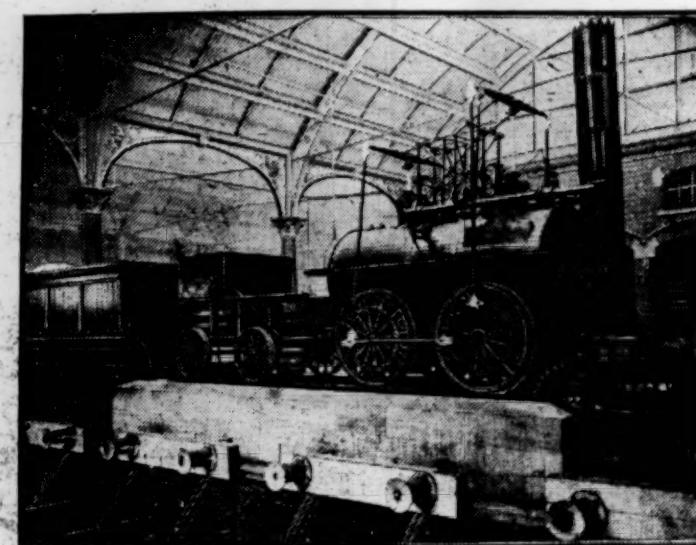
"The proprietors assembled at the permanent steam engine situated below Brusselton tower about nine miles east of Darlington at 8 o'clock and after examining their extensive incline planes there will start in the following order:

1. The company's engine.
2. Tender with coals and water.
3. Six wagons laden with merchandise.
4. The committee and other proprietors in coach belonging to company.
5. Six wagons with seats reserved for strangers.
6. Fourteen wagons for the conveyance of workmen and others."

There was no great difficulty in getting this train down to Darlington because then as now, it is an incline all the way. The difficulty was in getting back with the empty wagons. However, men were able to ride on horseback in front of the train to keep the track clear, and the opponents of railways, of whom there were many at that time, out of the way.

Public sentiment then was in favor of a canal, but there were some fine men behind the railway project, for beside the world-famed man Stephenson, were Jonathan Backhouse, the first railway

ENGINE SHOWS RISE OF STEEL ROAD



(Copyright, 1911)

Passengers to Darlington, England, may see relic of early days of railways

banker, and Edward Pease, the first railroad treasurer, who worked with many others to overcome the opposition in and out of Parliament either by conciliation or by conquest. These men had great faith in the success of their undertaking, and from the time that the question of passenger trains was first mooted in Darlington they kept up their cause with unflagging zeal and earnest devotion.

It is recorded that an iron tram road was in use at Colbeckdale as far back as the year 1760; that another iron tramway was, towards the close of the last century, laid from the collieries near Derby to that town, while in the year 1811 there were in South Wales no fewer than 180 miles of completed tracks. These, however, were all colliery railways and not for public use. As the luxurious passenger coaches of 1911.

Darlington stands unrivaled, for undoubtedly its people were the first to bring the railway to maturity.

This railway's first passenger coach was called the "Experiment" and commenced traveling on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1825, to and from Darlington and Stockton (Sunday excepted). Passengers paid 1s. each and were allowed one package not exceeding 14 pounds. The coach was a box shaped affair on four wheels without springs, in which three square holes on each side served for windows.

The old engine now standing at Bank Top station is only 86 years old and yet what a contrast it is to the magnificent engines of the present day, while the contrast is possibly quite as great between the old "Experiment" and the luxurious passenger coaches of 1911.

NEW MEXICAN LEADER IS LOVER OF ANIMALS

Francisco Madero Warmly Lauds Prevention Work of Society in Puebla, and Offers Aid if President

PRAISE PROVES GREAT INCENTIVE

MEXICO CITY.—A sidelight is thrown on the character of Francisco I. Madero, the man who, in all probability, will be elected President of Mexico in October, by the following extracts from a letter to the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the City of Mexico.

The letter is from Miss Rosa Mena, secretary of the Puebla society, a young teacher who, for five years, has worked almost single-handed in Puebla, although many of the best people in that Mexican city have commenced to support her work for animals. Referring to the bull-fight, You can imagine we are pleased over all this, and we who have worked in Puebla under such difficulties and opposition for five years, are rejoiced in view of this encouragement.

It may be added to Miss Mena's statement that bull-fighting is now prohibited in the state of Oaxaca, and a heavy tax on the sport makes it also practically prohibitive in the state of Vera Cruz. The new Governor of the state of Hidalgo is a decided friend of the humanitarians, and a society is to be established in Puebla, the capital of that state. Anti-bull-fighting agitation is on in San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, and some other states of the Mexican Union.

BRITISH CONSUL'S VIEW OF THE HIGH PRICES IN THE U. S.

WASHINGTON—Frederick Peter Leay, British consul-general at Boston, in a report to his government for the year 1910, says that a readjustment of prices, wholesale and retail, is necessary to bring about relief from the high cost of living and general commercial unrest in this country.

Mr. Leay, whose district comprises Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, says that the increase in wholesale prices that began in 1908 reached the high mark in March, 1910, and then fell off. The fall of wholesale prices was not followed, he says, by a corresponding fall in retail prices. This is due, he thinks, to the middleman.

Another contributing cause to the increased cost of living, in Mr. Leay's opinion, is the use of the telephone in marketing. This prevents the operation of the time-honored custom of bargaining which is a strong element in keeping down the cost of living.

Mr. Leay comments favorably on the work of the Massachusetts commission appointed to inquire into this subject.

He discusses freely the cotton and wool situations in New England. Concerning cotton he says: "Not over 75 per cent of the mills were used during the latter part of the year. The output of 1910 probably will be even smaller than the output of 1910 and the outlook for the cotton industry is not brilliant."

Mr. Leay thinks the majority of New Englanders favor reciprocity with Canada.

NEW YORK TO HEAR \$10,000 PRIZE OPERA

NEW YORK—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan opera company, has drawn up preliminary plans for the season of 1911-12 and places among his principal novelties Parker's "Mong," the opera which won the Metropolitan prize of \$10,000; Giordano's "Mme. Sans-Gene" and Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Donnne Curiose." Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," will be given with Hermann Weil and Miss Emmy Destinn in the leading roles. In the prospective cast of "Mme. Sans-Gene" are Miss Geraldine Farrar and Mr. Caruso. In the cast of "Le Donnne Curiose" are Miss Destinn, Miss Matburg and Mr. Scotti. The composers of the new works will all be present at the first performances.

The places of the Russian dancers, Pavlova and Mordkin, will be taken this season by Vaslav Nijinsky and Thamar Karsavina, artists of the first rank from the Imperial opera houses.

SPRINGFIELD GAIN IN VALUE SHOWN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The assessors have announced the valuation figures for the city, revealing a gain of \$8,878,156 over last year, making the valuation this year \$127,959,934.

This is divided into real estate \$102,310,30, a gain of \$7,325,470; and personal estate \$24,654,430, a gain of \$1,460,170. The total number of polls is 26,150.

BEEKEEPERS READY FOR RHODE ISLAND'S FIRST CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island beekeepers will hold their first field day and convention Saturday on the campus of the State Agricultural College at Kingston, and the attendance will probably include a large part of the 300 or more apiculturists in this state.

Prof. A. E. Stens of the state college and Arthur C. Miller, state deputy inspector of apiculturists, are the prime movers behind the convention, which is to be held under the joint auspices of the college and the state board of agriculture, working in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society.

CHOOSE LINCOLN MEMORIAL SITE

WASHINGTON—The commission on fine arts recommends that the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln in this city take the form of a monument in Potomac park on the same axis as the capital and the Washington monument. A design for the memorial, the report, says, has not yet been selected.

"It is impossible," reads the report, "to overestimate the importance of giving to a monument of the size and significance of the Lincoln memorial complete and undisputed domination over a large area, together with a certain dignified isolation from competing structures or even from minor features unrelated to it. Upon no other possible site in the city of Washington can this end be secured so completely as upon the Potomac park site."

WOBURN RELIEF CORPS ON OUTING

WOBURN, Mass.—Members of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 84, of Woburn, are on an outing at Revere Beach this afternoon and evening. Several G. A. R. men, including Post Commander W. W. Tarr, accompanied them. The party left North Woburn by special car and will return home from the beach at 9:30 p. m. Basket suppers have been provided. Arrangements have been made under the direction of Mrs. Lottie A. Grees and Mrs. Emma Taylor.

TAFT PASTOR TO CHANGE IN FALL

SACO, Me.—The Rev. Paul Harris Drake of Beverly, who has accepted a call to the Second Unitarian church in this city, will begin his duties here the first of September. He is at present pastor of the First Universalist church in Beverly, where President Taft and family attend during the summer months.

SUNSHINES HAVE FIELD DAY

The first field day of the International Sunshine Society was held at the Overlook in Franklin park Tuesday.

ABUSES HORSE, FINED \$15

Calman Levine of Chelsea was fined \$15 in the municipal court Tuesday for cruelty to his horse.

To the Shoe Manufacturers of Massachusetts:

The UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY hopes that the Shoe Manufacturers of Massachusetts who use its machines will be fully represented at the State House before the Committee on Rules on Thursday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M., on the House order providing for an investigation of the company's business and that those present will express their views freely to the Committee.

(Signed) SIDNEY W. WINSLOW, President

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

IT DEPENDS

The man who burns the midnight oil May win the prize for all his toil Unless, o' mornings, he's asleep. The while his brothers sow and reap.

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Perhaps it is a matter to be regretted, however, that in order that they may rise to the full and true appreciation of their every-day surroundings most men and women must journey away from "home" and absent themselves from familiar scenes and faces. "How blessings brighten as they take their flight!" writes Young in his once widely read "Night Thoughts." As some paintings which appear crude and almost unintelligible when viewed too near at hand, but which are full of meaning and beauty when studied at the proper distance, so much in our every-day progress seems to demand the proper perspective in order that it may appear to be the best advantage.

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view, And robs the mountain in its azure hue."

The flag of one's native land never appears so grand and beautiful as when he sees it in some far corner of earth's seven seas or welcomes it on his home-coming from foreign shores. Yet this fine exaltation felt on coming home to one's own flag and country is not of a sufficiently strong and enduring quality to keep the one who enjoys the experiences from going abroad again. In fact it is they who go abroad once who are the most likely to go abroad again.

The habit of absenting one's self from one's native land is likely to grow upon any one who begins it. Perhaps the thought that he is soon to be back again in his own good country is the true foundation for the tourist's enjoyment all the while he is away from it.

Yet, along with this universal fondness for and loyalty to "home" and home institutions runs a sentimental regard for things that are "foreign." The eagerness with which so many Americans

who have not yet seen their own country will run away to Europe and the lands all the time. No, he goes "home" before, just as do the men who work in shoe factories, or clerk in the stores, or who plow in the fields, and when the "chore's" are done and the evening comes on and the supper dishes are cleared away there comes to the castle, the same as to the cottage, "the children's hour," when he tumbles about on the floor with the little folks and plays "Indian," or some other childish game in which all can take part.

Every man has to be something more than the world knows him to be. The man whom the world knows as a great and reverend judge is only "my papa" to the little children who listen for his step on the walk or his knock at the door. In their homes all men are equal. The great man becomes a private citizen and the most humble toiler, to the little ones depending on him for guidance and support, becomes a great man. "For a man's house is his castle," said the great lawmaker, Sir Edward Coke. Let this house be made of boards or bricks or granite walls, it is presumed to be equally as invulnerable before the law.

If we shall think of every man as he is rather than as the social or industrial implement the world sees fit to make of him, we shall judge men more correctly. Homer and Horace truly meant to be poets and poets they were to the ones who knew them intimately and lovingly. It is only because our modern instructors have seen fit to make pedagogues and grammarians of them that some of our school boys have learned to think of them not with the sense of fond esteem which they so eminently deserve. So let us remember that the butcher and the baker are something more than the public use we make of them.

Children playing with matches in the rear of 9 Rolling court, Roxbury, Tuesday, set fire to the dress of Lorna Dowe, aged 5, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Dowe at 19 Huckins street. The child was burned, but she was saved by Patrolman Andrew J. Walsh of the Dudley street station, who put out the flames. He received burns himself.

THE MODERN WAY

Once men learned by experience, But newer modes prevail For now our correspondence schools Teach everything by mail.

PORTLAND PHONE CHANGES PLANNED

PORTLAND, Me.—About \$250,000 will be spent during the next 12 months by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in improving the service in Portland. About \$30,000 additional will be subsequently expended by the company for cable facilities through various streets.

COTTON TARIFF CUT IN TWO UNDER BILL

AGREED TO IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Democrats are pushing cotton and wool tariff revision and there is every indication that both bills will be placed before the President for his signature before the end of the extra session.

The cotton bill which was ratified by the House on Tuesday will be introduced in the House today and specially put through. However, Senate Democrats failed after a long caucus on Tuesday night to reach an agreement on the wool bill. This they expect to do shortly.

The cotton bill, which was ratified by more than a two thirds majority, reduces by nearly one half the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law on manufactures of cotton.

The committee estimates that under the new rates the revenues to be derived in 12 months from the cotton tariff will be \$10,599,000, a decrease of a little more than \$3,000,000 from last year under the Payne-Aldrich law.

Some of the proposed new duties follow:

Cotton thread, carded yarn, warps, etc., 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem; Payne rate 32.17.

Spool thread, crocheted, darning and embroidery cotton on spools, 15 per cent; Payne rate 23.63.

Cotton cloth, not bleached or colored, average rate of 24.61; Payne rate 42.46.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 52.05.

Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description composed of cotton or vegetable fiber, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 50.02.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 54.33.

Curtains, table covers, tapestries, upholstery goods, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 50.

Stockings and socks, machine made, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 30.

Stockings and socks, hand made, 40 per cent; Payne rate 71.57.

Men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per cent; Payne rate 71.57.

Shirts, sweaters and underwear, 30 per cent; Payne rate 59.

Bandings, belting, bindings, garters, ribbons, tire fabric, suspenders, lampwicks, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 36.97.

Towels, doilies, quilts, blankets, mops, washrags, etc., 25 per cent; Payne rate, 45 per cent.

Brookline's new advisory board, the municipal improvements commission, consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Walter H. Kilham, Michael J. O'Hearn and Leslie C. Wead, met for the first time Tuesday and chose Mr. Olmsted chairman. It took several matters under advisement.

NEWS BRIEFS

PLAN INSTRUCTION CAMP

WASHINGTON—Prior to the general camp of the District National Guard, which will be held near Frederick, Md., Aug. 18 to 27, a camp of instruction for officers will be held at Ft. Myer Aug. 13 to 17.

ORDERS ROAD TO GIVE SERVICE

MADISON, Wis.—The state railroad commission has issued an order requiring the Soo railway to

COTUIT, FAMOUS FOR FINE OYSTERS, ALSO BOASTS OF ITS BATHING BEACH AND ITS NATURAL BEAUTY

Quiet Little Resort on Cape Cod Draws Many Visitors From the West

ITS HOTELS ARE OF GOOD REPUTE

Cottages Are Attractive, and Gulf Stream Warms the Water of Its Bay

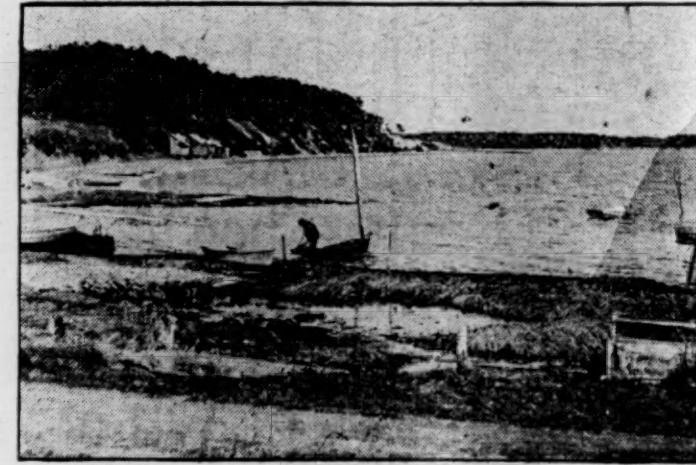
YES," remarked the man sitting opposite at table in a Chicago restaurant, "these are the famous Cotuit, Cotuit oysters. You know Cotuit, on the south shore of Cape Cod. There isn't anything like them in the whole world. And as for summering in that locality, I suppose it is no use telling an easterner like yourself what that section of the New England coast has to offer. For my own part, I have found nothing to equal Cotuit."

Now, the other man who belonged in New York and had come to Chicago to do business with his friend, knew of Cotuit oysters from his acquaintance with metropolitan bills of fare. Living on Manhattan island, he was accustomed to spend his summers abroad. He was one of that considerable company that has still to learn about America as a vacation country. It would be wrong to say that he had never heard the name of Cape Cod mentioned, but as for Cotuit, he had to admit to his friend that he knew it not.

"No?" queried the other, "and you so close to the New England coast? Well, year after year, when this atmosphere invites a change of scene, my family and I have a cottage at Cotuit. You would be surprised, perhaps, to see to what extent westerners are taking advantage of the exceptional summer pleasures available along quaint Cape Cod. Cotuit is only one out of a hundred and one less interesting spots. From Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago they come, because in many instances the business man is able to cut off all business connections entirely. Take Cotuit, for instance, when you leave the train you have to take a stage to get there. When you want to get away from business, do it so you are away."

Strange to tell, in New England, in

HER BATHING BEACH IS UNEXCELLED



Cotuit's shores washed by water from Atlantic which is tempered by the gulf stream

Boston, there are those who know little or nothing about the charms of Cape Cod. But once acquaintance is struck up with a village like Cotuit, for instance, it means that one more individual, or one more family, knows of a

delightful locality in which to while away vacation hours. The whole of New England should be brought to realize that the peninsula which reaches into the Atlantic ocean with Cape Cod bay to the north and Nantucket sound to

COTUIT HAS A LAND-LOCKED HARBOR



Sailing and fishing may be enjoyed on these waters, which extend for 3 1/2 miles and are a mile wide

TEXAS CAN CONTAIN WORLD'S PEOPLE

Land Enough to Give Each Person City Lot and Have Lots Left; Variety of Products as Remarkable as Size

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

THOSE who know Texas best love her best, says one of her sons. Texas is an empire. Few people, comparatively speaking, have any where near a correct idea of its vastness. The population of the world is stated by the World's Almanac to be 1,522,700,000. Whitaker's Almanac estimates it at 1,800,000,000. Give every man, woman and child in the world a building lot of one twentieth of an acre in Texas and there would still remain an excess of millions of lots. The allowance of 20 lots per acre provides ample highways. The area of Texas is 265,780 square miles, enough to make 32 states of the size of Massachusetts. Texas is larger than the New England states, the Middle Atlantic states and the Virginias all put together; and these, it is declared, do not approach the wonderfully varied crop production of the Lone Star state—from barley to rice, and from apples to oranges.

But to know Texas, one must go into the Pan Handle, where general farming is supplementing stock growing; into the black lands of the Red River counties, where fruit, grain and cotton divide with livestock the attention of the farmer; down through the limestone country of the central west, along the line of the Ft. Worth and Rio Grande, where cotton fields, orchards and pastures dispute for supremacy; then south through the sandy loams of the Trinity and Brazos country, among the farmers, truck-growers and orchardists, who are doubling and quadrupling the wealth of this part of the state; and finally into the rice fields, truck gardens and fig and orange lands of the rich alluvial coastal plain between the Brazos and the Trinity.

What is the Pan-Handle? It is an immense square of nearly level high prairie in the northwest corner of Texas. It contains 26 big counties, 30 miles square or more in extent, a total of about 25,000 square miles, larger than Belgium and the Netherlands combined. For a long period its sweet, rich grass furnished forage for innumerable herds of bison, antelope, horses and tame cattle. Tramped by millions of

TEXAS LAND PAID FOR STATE CAPITOL



Fine stone structure at Austin largest building of the kind in the country next to national capitol

hoofs, the soil became hard as a threshing floor, and the rains ran off without moistening the ground. Today the range is disappearing and the ranch is taking its place. Cultivation is rapidly changing the face of the country, which will much increase the value of large tracts of land.

Progress in Texas is very evident in the steady and rapid growth of numerous cities. Dallas and Ft. Worth, the twin cities of the north, furnish the market and are the distributors for a large and productive territory. They are only 30 miles apart. If Ft. Worth boasts her stockyards, with receipts of 1,500,000 head or more; her great dairies, the largest in the country, and her grain elevators and cottonseed oil mills—Dallas tells of her \$10,000,000 of manufacturing products, her \$100,000,000 wholesale trade and her horse-breeding farms. Ft. Worth has a population of 73,312 and Dallas of 92,104.

Two sister cities in South Texas complement the sister cities of North Texas. What Ft. Worth and Dallas are to the northern part of the state, Houston and Galveston are to the coast country, and more. Galveston is the seaport of the Southwest, sharing with New Orleans the marine commerce of the South, and Houston is the rail port of the Southwest, having more extensive railroad facilities than any other city west of the Mississippi. They are clean cities—broom clean and office clean. They are beautiful with roses, oleanders and lawns. Galveston has 36,081 people and Houston 78,800. Galveston is the greatest cotton port in the world.

San Antonio, which has nearly reached the 100,000 mark in population, is one of the oldest cities of the new world and the Spanish territory. In 1819 the Sabine was agreed on as the eastern

limit of Mexico. During 1812-34 southeastern Texas, except the part adjacent to the Mexican border, was settled by colonists from the United States. The Anglo-Americans soon became so numerous in Texas as to excite the jealousy of the Mexicans. The province had been joined to Coahuila, and the whole was governed unsatisfactorily to the colonists.

In 1830 further immigration from the United States was prohibited by the Mexican congress. In 1833 the Texans sought to obtain a separate state government, but Santa Ana would not consent. In 1835 Texas revolted. A provisional government was organized, and a war followed, which was ended by the rout of the Mexican army at San Jacinto in April, 1836. On March 2, 1836, Texas declared its independence and on Sept. 2 it adopted a republican constitution. At the same election Sam Houston was chosen president, and an almost unanimous vote was cast in favor of annexation to the United States. The measure was checked by President Van Buren's declining the proposition, and it failed again in 1844 because the anti-slavery sentiment and the fact that annexation meant war with Mexico prevented confirmation by the Senate. In 1845, under President Polk, who had been elected on a platform favoring annexation, Texas was annexed, not by treaty, but by a joint resolution of Congress. War with Mexico followed.

Looking out upon its landlocked harbor, 3 1/2 miles long and 1 mile wide, Cotuit has an ideal situation on elevated ground. The crystal-clear water, the home of the far-famed Cotuit oyster, invites both bathing and fishing. In the matter of bathing, the Cotuiters claim with some degree of correctness that neither Atlantic City nor Long Beach has a beach like theirs. As a further inducement to try the waters of this locality it is asserted that the gulf stream sends its warming temperature right into the bay.

A reason why many seek the sea coast is because fishing can be indulged in to the heart's content. At Cotuit boating and fishing are at their best. Naphtha launches, sailing boats, boats of all descriptions are available. No party which goes out for a day's fishing need ever return empty handed if it attends to business. If the outing is merely for the purpose of taking advantage of the wind, there is Oysterville, five miles away, Hyannisport five miles further off and a dozen other places within easy reach.

The many lakes and ponds inland furnish plenty of fresh water fishing. Then there are excellent roads where the automobile and carriage are in their element. Several fine hotels furnish accommodations to visitors, or if they care to occupy separate cottages these are to be had at Cotuit in any number.

As for the natives of Cape Cod and Cotuit in particular, they are the essence of hospitality and good fellowship. Fall in with some old-time sea captain and see what storehouse of information he is as to the sea and its allurements. He will entertain you for hours. Cotuit is an ideal spot on the shores of interesting Cape Cod, and visitors are seldom tired singing the praises of the quaint town and its people.

province of Bexar. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural region and one of the leading live stock centers in the West. Splendid plazas, with bowers of palms, pomegranates and other tropical plants are sprinkled through the city, which is claimed to be the most beautiful in the state. It is a cotton, cattle, mohair, wool and hide market and fast becoming a manufacturing city. San Antonio has been called the cradle of Texas liberty, and every visitor to the city goes to see the ancient Alamo, where fell a heroic body of besieged Texans.

On the western border of Texas is El Paso, a city of 40,000 people, and the middle gateway to Mexico. It is the metropolis of a country more than a thousand miles in length and breadth. The recorded history of this part of the Rio Grande valley dates from 1598—22 years before the coming of the Mayflower.

Waco has a population of 26,425, Laredo 14,855; Denison, Sherman and other cities are growing at a good rate. Then there are dozens of new towns springing up in Texas. Their inhabitants come mostly from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, with a scattering from New England and other parts of the country.

Unlike the other states, Texas retained for her own the public lands within her borders; she did not cede them to the nation. As a result, Texas has today a common school fund, endowed with allments of her public lands, that exceeds \$600,000,000. The number of Blue Bonnets in the whole state (as the Texans are called) is 3,896,542.

Austin, on the left bank of the Colorado river and surrounded by fine scenery, became the capital of the republic of Texas in 1839, was chosen capital of the state in 1850, and in 1872 was made permanent capital by vote of the people.

It is intersected by two central avenues 120 feet wide, extending from the capitol grounds, about 10 acres, situated on Capitol hill, a beautiful eminence near the center of the city proper. Most of the other streets are 80 feet wide. The place has a population of 30,000. The old capitol, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a magnificent stone structure, for the cost of which \$3,000,000 of state lands were appropriated.

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training. Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparatory and general courses. Music, art, physical training. Refining influences. Individual attention.

JUNIOR SCHOOL—First Eight grades.

DEPARTMENT—Secondary and sports.

Through work. Catalogues on request.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparatory and general courses. Music, art, physical training. Refining influences. Individual attention.

JUNIOR SCHOOL—First Eight grades.

DEPARTMENT—Secondary and sports.

Through work. Catalogues on request.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

107 YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25

An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training.

Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogues. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

BLUEJACKETS AND TROOPS ARE REVIEWED IN ALEXANDRIA, MAKING PICTURESQUE SCENE

Coronation Festivities in Egypt Include March Past and Service

YACHT CLUB GIVES SPORTS FOR NAVY

British Vessels Take Part With Detachments of Officers and Men

ALEXANDRIA—The coronation of his majesty King George V. was celebrated at Alexandria by a review, on the open space to the north of the Sporting Club, of the British troops in garrison and of detachments from the British men-of-war lying off Alexandria, namely his majesty's ships *Bacchante* (flagship), *Aboukir*, *Suffolk* and *Lancaster*, the white of the naval men's uniforms forming a contrast to the khaki of the soldiers.

Both Europeans and Egyptians turned out in force to witness the parade. A

suitable service was held, the officiating clergy taking up their post in front of the saluting point, with the naval detachments in mass on their right, and the British infantry in line opposite the saluting point.

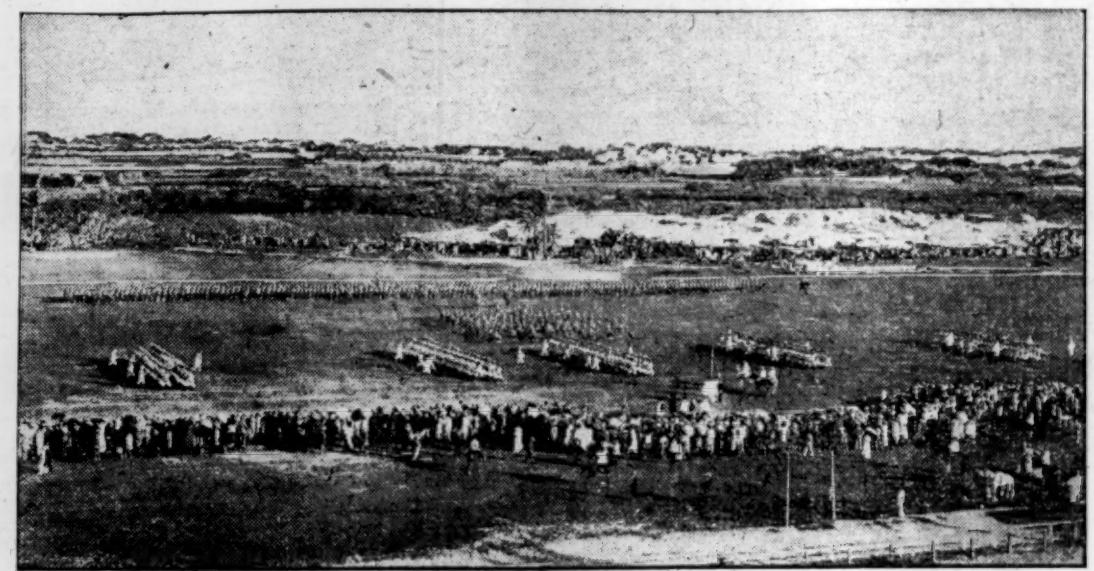
Cheers were given for the King, and a march past took place, the admiral, as the senior officer present, taking the salute. Though the number of troops taking part in the review was by no means large, the whole proceedings were both picturesque and impressive, the bright sun and blue sky of Egypt adding a brilliancy to the scene which is often missing under the grayer skies of England.

Another interesting feature of the coronation festivities was the aquatic sports given by the Alexandria Yacht Club to the sailors of the fleet. Jack tar can always be depended on to enter with zest and cheeriness into any fun that may be taking place, and it was not otherwise on this occasion, the obstacle race in particular being the cause of considerable merriment.

(Copyright by Reiser, Alexandria)

H. M. S. BACCHANTE FLAGSHIP

Open space near sporting club at Alexandria is used for military and naval parade in honor of King



(Copyright by Reiser, Alexandria)

Trim craft of Egyptian port honor coronation and visiting British war fleet



(Copyright by Reiser, Alexandria)

CHICAGO EYES GAZE UPON BOSTON

William E. Curtis, Special Correspondent, Puts Forth a Few Ideas Regarding the Manners and Customs of the People Here

WHEN Yankee Doodle visited Boston more than a century ago he complained that he was not able to see the town because there were so many houses. He would find the same difficulty today, although Boston has never acquired the sky-scraper habit, and the roofs of her business blocks, hotels and other buildings are not so near heaven as those of other cities of similar population, writes William E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald.

In the business section the architecture is solid and severe. There are some admirable buildings, but as a rule investors have not gone in for lofty structures and

their height will average six or perhaps seven stories.

The banks, the corporations, the lawyers, the insurance men and the commission men are grouped in sections. You will find one narrow, crooked street given up to boots and shoes, another to paper and stationery, another to cotton goods, and other lines of manufacture and trades flock together.

The business section does not seem to be very much congested, but it is remarkable how many great industries are housed in small blocks.

Department Store Home

Washington street, which got its name because the Father of his Country entered Boston by that highway on the seventeenth of March, 1776, when General Howe and his English troops evacuated, is the principal shopping street, the home of the newspaper offices and railway ticket agents. And several of the largest retail stores in the country can be found here. The department store originated on Washington street in Boston.

AMUSEMENTS

\$1—ONE HUNDRED MILE SAIL—\$1 A Wonderful Sight SEE THE BATTLESHIPS AT Provincetown

The Pilgrim's First Landing Place ILLION STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD BAY LINE TO CAPE COD Passenger Capacity 1800 Daily trips, wharf 200 Atlantic Ave., 9 a.m., 12:30 p.m., Sundays and Holidays. Wireless Telegraph. Round Trip \$1.00; one-way tickets 50c. Special rates to Sunday Schools and Societies. Tel. 1411 Main. S. A. MOODY, Mgr.

There is no great display of architecture anywhere in the city. In the residence district there is little ostentation, and more home life than in other cities. Apartment houses are unpopular.

Bostonians do not live in restaurants, as people do in New York and San Francisco. They seem to have solved or evaded the servant problem without abandoning their headquarters or crowding their laces and penates into a hotel suite or seven-room flat.

There are several residential hotels of high class, but no fashionable restaurants. The hotels, however, with one or two exceptions, are old-fashioned and are in the heart of the business section.

Young's hotel is the noonday resort of the business men of the city, great and small. Directors of the largest corporations hold their meetings around the lunch table. The Arkwright Club, composed of the leading cotton manufacturers in the country, meets there daily at 12:30 and other associations of different lines of business have private rooms in which lunch is served regularly at a certain hour every day.

Hotel's Busy Hours

The second floor of the hotel is given up almost entirely to private dining-rooms, each of which is rented to some syndicate or individual. From 12 to 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon almost every man of business consequence may be found at Young's, but after 4 or 5 o'clock the hotel is as deserted and lonely as a country meeting house on a week day.

The Parker House, which was the ideal hotel of America in your grandfather's time, is still considered such by all New England and is famous for its kitchen, but it is closed in by other buildings and narrow streets and is purely a commercial hotel.

Two blocks up the street, stone's throw from the State House, surrounded by the headquarters of various

religious denominations, and the Boston Athenaeum, where knowledge of every subject is kept on tap, is a quiet little hotel called the Bellevue, patronized by old-fashioned, conservative people who call for codfish balls and blueberry cake more than for terrapin or canvas-back ducks.

Boston has the reputation of being more like London than any other town in the United States, which is true, and nowhere is the resemblance so clear as at this little hotel. If an Englishman should be landed there from an aeroplane blindfolded he would feel perfectly at home. The imitation is carried so far that the waiters and bell boys are required to drop their H's.

The Touraine, a fashionable and expensive hotel on Boylston street, opposite the public garden, is patronized by the nobility and aristocracy, and appeals to intellect and esthetic, providing programs of classical music and a library of 4000 volumes.

There are many other hotels having their own individuality, but no fashionable restaurants such as Delmonico's and Sherry's in New York, and the clubs are not patronized as in other cities. Apartment houses are unpopular.

The Morse collection of Japanese pottery, prints, lacquer, ivory and wood carving and metal work is the finest in existence, and was acquired by the museum from the collector who spent most of his life in Japan.

The art school connected with the museum had 263 pupils last year, an increase from 248 five years ago, which is surprising because of its great reputation.

I should like to see a comparison with the number of students at the Art Institute in Chicago. I should like to see a comparison of the number of visitors at the Art Institute in Chicago and the gallery here in Boston. The attendance the day I was there—free Saturday—was only 402, and for the week it was only 2240.

The figures are announced on a bulletin board at the desk. This, the gatekeeper said, was about the summer average, although in the winter the weekly attendance often ran as high as 3000.

The figures are announced on a bulletin board at the desk. This, the gatekeeper said, was about the summer average, although in the winter the weekly attendance often ran as high as 3000.

Both streets are gloomy and monotonous in architecture, but they are broad, and are lined with abodes that are especially appropriate for those who occupy them.

At the rear of the houses on the east side of Beacon street is a sheet of salt water called the Back Bay—which is really the Charles river—a wide and graceful stretch which contributes to the health, the comfort and the pleasure of those who are rich enough to have windows facing in that direction.

It corresponds to the lakefront in Chicago and the Riverside drive in New York; although the backs instead of

the front of the houses look that way. There are several benevolent institutions upon the edge of the water.

KANSAS CITIZENS OPPOSE POLL TAX

GIRARD, Kan.—The action of the Socialist justice of the peace of Washington township, Crawford county, in declaring the poll tax unconstitutional is attracting attention in other counties.

The Socialists of Girard have adopted resolutions declaring they will oppose the payment of poll tax. Girard has a Socialist mayor, and he is placed in the position of prosecuting those who refuse to pay the tax, while as secretary of the Socialists he is opposing the tax.

INCREASE IN TEXAS VALUES

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the reports of the assessors of three counties yet to be heard from, Acting Comptroller Charles B. White estimates that the taxable property valuations of Texas this year will aggregate approximately \$2,475,771,520. The increase is thus estimated at \$87,270,396.

DALLAS GROWING FAST IN HOMES AND PEOPLE

Building Records Show Big Average of Permits, and Demand for Labor Brings in Thousands of Workers

CENTER OF VERY RICH TERRITORY

DALLAS, Tex.—The hammer in Dallas is only in the hands of the builder. The knocker is out of his element here, according to the News. There are now under construction in this city between 110 and 125 residences, representing a value approximately of \$200,000 or \$250,000. This does not include the homes that are being built in Mount Auburn, West Dallas, Cement City, in the additions around the fair grounds, west of Oak Cliff, Highland Park, near Oakland cemetery and other localities which are outside of the city limits, as of these there is no reliable data.

The records of City Building Inspector Leroy L. Bristol indicate that on average 80 permits have been issued each month during the last few years for the building of homes within the city limits. The average cost is \$1900. In May permits were issued for 106 frame residences, the total value being \$190,355. The majority of these permits are for five and six-room cottages.

Every portion of the city is reflecting this general home building movement, in any portion that is not already thickly occupied with houses, new roofs can be seen, indicating residences recently completed, or preparations being made for building.

Building Very General

This building movement is very general and Dallas now is being symmetrically developed from the residential standpoint. Special activity has during the last few years been shown in Oak Cliff, more permits having been issued for that section than for any other portion of Dallas.

The demand for more homes is due

to various causes. New faces of permanent residents are almost daily seen upon the streets. These represent families who have prospered in the smaller towns and have come to Dallas because of the greater opportunities. Many have removed here in order to enjoy the better advantages offered for the education of their children. Some who have accumulated a competency elsewhere and have retired from business activity have added to the ever-increasing population of Dallas. The demand for labor has brought its thousands. There are over 10,000 men employed in Dallas' 700 factories. The official census for Dallas in 1900 was 42,638. In 1910 the federal authorities announced this to be 92,104, an increase of 116 per cent.

What Surrounds Dallas

With the invention of the improved automobile and the advent in Dallas of many selling agencies, the expansion of the manufacturers and wholesale concerns and numerous retail enterprises, a small city in population has been added to the already thriving metropolis on the banks of the Trinity.

Dallas' past performances constitute the best augury for its future. In 1880 it was a town of 10,358. By 1890 it had trebled its population, numbering 38,067. By 1900 it had added 10,000 more population, giving it a total of 48,638. This it had more than doubled within the next 10 years, in 1910 having a population of 92,104. Including its suburbs, this population is 102,130. There are many who believe that the next decennial figures will give Dallas double that of last year.

Within a circle of 100 miles' radius, of which Dallas is the center, is found 8 per cent of the area of Texas, 30.3 per cent (14,038) of the rate business houses of the state, 33.4 per cent (\$447,363,034) of the assessed valuation of the state, 30.3 per cent (3972 miles) of the railroad mileage of the state, 1257 towns, villages and cities, 11,018,251 acres of land under cultivation, producing annually \$237,489,000 in agricultural products, and 42 of the 246 counties of the state.

The government should set an example in the matter of bindings, he concludes, and he proposes the appointment of a committee composed of bookbinders who would render valuable service to the libraries of the country and to the book-loving public.

DISTINCTIVE STUFF

SDON'T you sometimes see hats and clothes on other persons, that you like better than your own?

SDON'T you sometimes see Advertising that you know is better than yours?

WALKER-LONGFELLOW CO. Advertising Specialists BOSTON

dressed a letter to librarians throughout the United States desiring to know their preferences in bindings.

The prejudice against leather bindings was general. Mr. Pleger believes that this modern prejudice against leather is due largely to ignorance upon the part of the librarians. The cheapening of production has resulted in the substitution of other materials closely resembling leather for the genuine stuffs.

In spite of the modern prejudice against leather, Mr. Pleger points out that popular Russia (American cowhide) is constantly used where durability is the prime requisite, and that in at least one library in America there are books, bound in this manner in 1870, which still show no breaks at the joints or other signs of decay.

He admits that full sheep seems to have been outclassed, but he mentions the fact that there are books in San Francisco, bound in sheep in 1842-56, which still show no breaks at the joints or other signs of decay.

One reason for the rapid disintegration of leather-covered books, Mr. Pleger says, is to be found in the fact that they do not receive proper care in the libraries. The leather contains a volatile oil necessary for preservation. Vaseline rubbed into the pores of the leather, with absorbent cotton once every six months, will go far to preserve the leather in its original condition.

The government should set an example in the matter of bindings, he concludes, and he proposes the appointment of a committee composed of bookbinders who would render valuable service to the libraries of the country and to the book-loving public.

WOMAN TO TRY MT. MCKINLEY

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Dora Keen, daughter of Dr. W. K. Keen, is at Seward, Alaska, equipping an expedition to attempt the ascent of Mt. McKinley.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music," "Music as a Language," "Complete Music Analysis," "Analytical Harmony," "Art of Song," "Theory of Interpretation,"

Alfred John Goodrich

PARIS, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND, Instruction in all music branches.

Lawrence Creath Ammons

Josephine Rea-Ammons

PIANISTS

Summer season 1911 pupils accepted. Studio, 709 Fine Arts building, Chicago. Address 522 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. Telephone 344 Evanston. Write for circular "A." J. KARL DAVIDSON, Secy. After Oct. 1, 1911, Berlin, Germany.

CRANE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Training school for Supervisors of Music in public schools. Both sexes. Graduates rank upon graduation, as of experience, take courses in colleges, normal and city schools. Voice culture, harmony, form, history, ear training, sight singing.

Seventeenth Season

CHICAGO PIANO COLLEGE

(Piano-Musician). A School for Earnest Students. Pupils of all grades accepted. Fall term opens Sept. 1. Write for catalog. Dwight at, New Haven, Conn.

ready. Harmon H. Watt, Eleanor F. Godfrey, Directors. Kimball Hall, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW HAVEN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Faculty of accomplished musicians, public artists, adept teachers; approved moderate fees; good address; diplomas; moderate terms; free catalog. Address 63 Dwight at, New Haven, Conn.

BERGEY { **Mr. Bergey, Voice Culture**

SPECIAL SUMMER COURSE

600-601 Steinway Hall, CHICAGO.

MARY WOOD, CHASE

SCHOOL OF ARTISTIC PIANO PLAYING

school opens Sept. 11, 1911; send for catalog. 630 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

<p

RISE OF LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA IS DESCRIBED

Workingmen of Island Continent Found Possibilities of Political Union After Failure of Great Maritime Strike, and Organization Brought New Factor Into Being

MOVEMENT FOR "UNIFICATION" HAS LED TO OPPOSITION IN THE STATES

(Special to the Monitor)

ELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Labor party proper in Australia was formed during the labor troubles of 1890-1892, 10 years before federation. The introduction of payment to members of Parliament and the wide extension of the franchise had already given large political influence to labor when the failure of the great maritime strike convinced it that only through Parliament could it attain its ends.

The Labor party was soon formed. It was in a position nearly from the first to make its support almost indispensable to the ministry in office, though not in sufficient strength to eject or form a ministry. But it held the balance of power. Labor members were practically the first to adopt politics as a definite profession. Their livelihood depended upon what they could achieve in Parliament, and they were bound together by a strong enthusiasm. Their attendance was close and they sat and voted with the persistent of ministers.

The Social Is Aim

One of the first speeches delivered by a Labor member in the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales gives a clear explanation of their method. "The motto of the Labor party," he said, "is support in return for concessions. If you give us our concessions, then our votes shall circulate on the treasury benches; if you do

not, then we shall withdraw our support. But we have not come into this House to make and unmake ministries. We have come into this House to make and unmake social conditions."

Some 10 years later the same sentiment was expressed in the Senate of the federal Parliament by the leader of the Labor party in that House when he said, "we are up to the highest bidder." At first the party was deterred by dissensions and difficulties in its own camp. The rank and file disliked leaving anything to the discretion of their representatives.

Caucus Restricts

The caucus system which bound every member by a solemn pledge to vote as the caucus of the party should direct was soon established. As the Labor party counted altogether on its solidarity in Parliament for any influence on legislation this system was necessary, but it proved too stringent for a good many of the early members of the Labor party. As the machine has elaborated a gradual narrowing of the ideals and purposes of the party has taken place and considerable amount of valuable support is being alienated.

It has been said by an English writer when speaking of the influence of the various Labor parties: "They have quickened the pulse of the movement in favor of social reform as against economic development throughout the Australian

continent." In view of the recent events, this same writer made most interesting comments upon the relations between the federal and the state Labor parties.

The effect of the federation has certainly limited the opportunities of labor parties in the states, but they have had more than compensating opportunities and a freer hand to use in the federal Parliament. The Australian Workers Union, which is the most powerful union in Australia, and includes not only shearers and workers of all sorts upon the land, but a number of country storekeepers, etc., is a federal one.

This union comes under the jurisdiction of the federal arbitration court, whose awards bind every employer in Australia.

Old age pension have been taken over by the commonwealth. Shipping laws, the control of the customs and all legislation for excluding undesirable classes of immigrants are now in the hands of the federal Parliament. Naturally the working class is looking more and more to the federal government.

As the Federal Labor party gains in power and importance there is a corresponding loss to the State Labor parties. Hence it comes about that labor voters are presented with a dilemma which compels them to choose to some extent between their party in the Federal Parliament and their party in the state Parliament. We have just witnessed this state of things over the referenda proposals of the federal Labor party.

The federal government hoped to acquire greater power, but the people, and among them many labor voters, refused to give their support, which would, they considered, deprive the state of a certain amount of power, and labor thus helped to defeat a section of their own party. A few state labor members took the platform against the proposals, some spoke in favor of them and a large number took no part.

Leaders Hampered

A great weakness in the Labor party is the tendency of their leaders to gradually lose touch with their supporters. Mr. Watson is a striking example of this. The caucus system accords badly with parliamentary efficiency. For some time Mr. Watson endeavored to stand up against the rank and file of his party, but it ended in his resignation, and he made way for a man of less individual ability, judgment and capacity.

In caucus each man is equal, and the tendency is for the initiative to be more and more in the hands of those least fitted for it, the least educated, the least experienced and the least responsible. The working-class throughout Australia is opposed to any kind of immigration except the farmer with a little money. This feeling was at the bottom of the white Australia policy, which is, however, now so thoroughly accepted as a national policy that its origin is quite forgotten.

It began with jealousy of Chinese labor, which it was feared would cheapen labor. Chinamen in Australia command as good wages as the white man; but there are much fewer in number, and the question of vegetables in the country districts may be serious. The Australian-born does not take kindly to vegetable growing, and he has hitherto had the Chinaman to depend upon for his supply. Perhaps when the necessity occurs he will adapt himself to the altered circumstances. The next two years will be vital ones in the history of Australia, for in them the seed will be sown which will be reaped at the elections in 1913.

eye to tell how well she likes her pace, says Miss Dodge, that makes the work worth while. She tells of a girl in a family of nine children where they were poor but industrious and ambitious. This girl of 14 it had been decided to put in a certain dressmaking school. They knew at the league that only older persons would profit at this school and explained it to the parents, telling them at the same time of the trade school for girls, or as second choice, that she might go as an apprentice to some good shop. The advice was taken. The girl went to work with no pay, but is now earning \$2.50 a week and happy as can be. The league has the satisfaction of knowing it has saved money for the parents and helped the child.

Another instance is told of a girl at work in a factory. She was not in her right place and seemed to be going down in every way. Her parents were anxious about it but did not know what to do. When the case was brought to the attention of the league the girl was transferred to a millinery shop. She is delighted with her work and her employers express great satisfaction with her, while the parents are greatly pleased.

School Attendance Advised

The league emphasizes that it is not immediate employment only which is sought for the girls. Their future is always the main consideration. It is not merely what the girl thinks she wants to do, but what she has the greatest ability for doing, and helping her to fit herself for it; if possible to have her continue in school, getting her light work if need be for out-of-school hours; or if work she must, finding her some simple, suitable work for the day of such a nature as will permit her to take an evening academic course, and when enough of that has been acquired to get whatever special training may be necessary.

The league rejoices that through its efforts in past years it is able to refer those wishing to become milliners and dressmakers to the Trade School for Girls, a school where instruction is thorough and adequate, a school where the academic as well as the industrial side of the work is taken care of, and where the moral welfare of the girl is ever kept to the fore.

Often when their attention is called to what it means to a girl to have a good common school education, parents who at first were for taking her out, are willing to make a great sacrifice to keep her in school a few years longer.

Miss Edith M. Bowes is president of the league. Miss Anna F. Wellington is secretary, and Charles C. Jackson is treasurer. Miss Florence M. Marshall was director up to a few weeks ago, resigning to take charge of the Manhattan Trade School for girls. Miss Harriet H. Dodge is acting director. The executive committee is composed of Miss Bowes, president; Miss Eleanor Bramhall, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Guy Cunningham, Mrs. Malcolm Donald, Miss Helen F. Greene, Miss Isabelle Hyams, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Miss Emily J. Ladd, Miss Ida M. Mason, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Miss Annette P. Rogers, Miss M. E. Rowe, Miss Susan Upham, Miss Anna F. Wellington and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

REMSSEN BOARD HEARING BEFORE DR. WILEY CASE

WASHINGTON—Investigation of the Remsen board and its work will be started by the House committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture before it begins its hearings on the charges against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry.

The committee has received the paper it asked for, showing the amount expended by the referee board of chemistry experts, the technical name of the Remsen board. Some of the papers in the Wiley case are still with President Taft, wherefore the committee will leave this until later.

ROBERTS WILL TO BE CONTESTED

The will of the late Mrs. Mary F. Roberts, widow of Charles Roberts, of the old Boston foundry firm of Denio & Roberts, is to be settled by her granddaughter, Mrs. Mabel E. Torrey of Dorchester, to whom she left \$5000.

The case will be heard in the fall. The testatrix left about \$400,000. She made bequests to relatives and friends amounting to \$25,000 and the rest of her property to her son Robert. She lived in Hancock street.

NO CHANGE IN THE NEPONSET STATION

The railroad commissioners declined today to recommend to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that it change the location of its station at Neponset, as asked for in a petition brought by the Neponset Improvement Association and other residents of Neponset.

The petitioners urged that the station be placed at a point near the new highway crossing the New Haven in that district.

REPORT MISS SWAN SAFE

NEW YORK—William R. Swan, father of Miss Louise Swan, who is missing, today temporarily withdrew his offer of a reward of \$1000, following the receipt of an unsigned telegram from Philadelphia which said the girl was safe there and had a good position.

STAY BOAT LANDING HEARING

The hearing before the harbor and land commission on a petition of the city of Boston for authority to maintain a public boat landing at Northern avenue bridge was today postponed until Sept. 13.

BREAK GROUND ON COMMON FOR \$47,000 BANDSTAND

Boston's new Parkman memorial \$47,000 bandstand, which is to be erected on the Tremont street mall of the common, was started this afternoon with the breaking of the ground by William C. Brooks, chairman of the music committee. Acting Mayor W. L. Collins and Mr. Brooks spoke briefly. Mr. Collins said in part:

"The marble pavilion for which we break ground today will serve two public uses. It will perpetuate the name of George Francis Parkman, one of the most liberal benefactors of the city of Boston, and it will minister to the love of good music among the people."

STEAMER CYMRIC NEARING BOSTON

Expected to berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, before 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, the White Star liner Cymric, Captain Howarth, was reported by wireless late Tuesday as being 520 miles east of Boston lightship at 3:50 p.m., on her way to this port from Liverpool and Queenstown. She is bringing 87 saloon and 532 steerage passengers.

Among those in the first cabin are: Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick, Prof. and Mrs. Frank H. Constant with Woodbridge Constant, the Rev. and Mrs. Clifford Powers, Dr. E. T. F. Richards, W. Prescott Sharp, K.C., W. Tufts, and Robert Whitworth. The third class passengers will be carefully examined.

TIRRELL ESTATE ASKS INJUNCTION

Trustees under the will of Jesse Tirrell have filed a bill in the supreme court asking for an injunction against the city of Boston, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, and Tarrant P. King, to restrain them from entering upon the property owned by the trustees in K and First streets, South Boston. The property has been owned by the Tirrell estate for more than 45 years. The city has already torn down the fences and is digging up the land.

The plaintiffs claim that this has been done without right and that it will cause them irreparable injury. Justice Sheldon has issued an order of notice returnable next Friday.

REPORT GOV. FOSS FOR MR. THAYER

Former Congressman John R. Thayer can, according to a Washington dispatch, have one of the four superior court judgeships which Governor Foss has at his disposal, if he will accept. Worcester Democrats who have been seeking an appointment to the superior court bench for John B. Ratigan or Thomas H. Sullivan have learned that Governor Foss leans toward John R. Thayer as a compromise candidate.

A. R. MINARD HEADS LOAN AGENCIES

A. R. Minard of Medford, a Boston printer, was appointed by Governor Foss this afternoon to the new office of state supervisor of loan agencies.

Other appointments were Malachi L. Jennings of Brookline, ballot law commissioner; George H. Graham of Springfield, fish and game commissioner, and Simon J. Russell of Springfield medical examiner for Hampden county.

CITY HALL HEARS FROM THE MAYOR

In a letter received by Edward E. Moore, assistant secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald, from ex-Senator Richard S. Teeling, who is with the mayor and the Boston Chamber of Commerce party touring Europe, comes the first news to city hall in 10 days about Mayor Fitzgerald. Mr. Teeling writes that the mayor is enjoying the trip. He is expected home on Aug. 15.

SOUTH STATION TRANSFER POINT

The railroad commission has approved the establishment by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of a transfer point at the South station by means of which passengers on southbound elevated trains may transfer to the Summer street extension surface lines, and passengers on those lines bound from South Boston may transfer at the South station to elevated trains northbound.

MR. BRAUNSTEIN IS ON HAND

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis arrived in Washington for a preliminary investigation of the evidence now before the House committee on expenditures in the interior department of Alaskan matters, preparatory to taking up his work as the committee's counsel.

YACHTING PARTY STILL MISSING

No news was received today from Ernest W. Day, an official of the Hood Rubber Company and five other men who set out with him on a month's cruise along the New England coast in a small yawl-rigged yacht more than seven weeks ago.

AINSLEY W. FERRIS HELD

Ainsley W. Ferris, 41 La Grange street, was held for the federal grand jury in the municipal court today in \$1000 bail on a charge of larceny of automobile supplies and other articles, the property of the Post & Lester Company, 288 Devonshire street.

GIRLS TOLD TO SEEK PLACE WITH FUTURE RATHER THAN SCATTER EFFORT ON TEMPORARY POSITIONS

FROM results already attained with individual girls, the members of the Girls Trade Education League, after less than a year of organization, are convinced that they have undertaken a work which, as they put it, is indeed worth while.

The league is doing for the girls much the same work that the vocation bureau is doing for the boys. The two organizations are working together closely and both are uniting with that which is being done by the public schools, the idea being, out of the three to formulate a perfect whole. In the fall the league, now located in the building of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, with which its work has previously seemed to be in line, will move to 6 Beacon street, where the vocation bureau is, in order that each may be more accessible to the other, an advantage which it is believed will both expedite the work and make it stronger.

Publicity Effected

As the work has progressed it has been found to be threefold. It must first of all aim to serve as a bureau of information on vocations for girls, gathering together facts of all kinds regarding them, ready reference helps, the principal laws regarding girls and women working in factories, necessary school certificates, card catalogues, vocational charts, summer and evening courses in academic work, etc., for it is clearly developed that education is an important asset, and girls who must go to work before they have completed their school course will find it to their advantage to increase their academic knowledge in all ways that they can.

A start has already been made on a bibliography of all important books and magazine articles, all current literature on vocational guidance for girls and the economic status of women.

The second problem involved is the study of conditions as related to the vocational life of the girls. To this end two things have been done. All during the winter and spring the league has been busy preparing trade bulletins for girls similar to those provided for boys by the vocation bureau.

Already 10 have been issued. Others will be as fast as the facts for them can be gathered and put in editorial order. Those published include telephone operating, bookbinding, stenography and typewriting, nursery work, dressmaking, millinery, straw hat making, manicuring, hairdressing and salesmanship. The general points covered are the nature of the work, training required and how it may be secured, positions and pay, opportunities for advancement, qualifications required of the girl, conditions of the work, census reports, extracts from reports of United States bureau of commerce and labor, if there are any bearing on the vocation, references, periodicals and any other details that seem to be needed. They are strictly practical, straight to the point and free of all illusion, and point, wherever possible, to higher things. The series does not attempt to present a study of the occupation given. It is based on information secured by visits to a selected number of firms, shops or factories, and on interviews with representative persons who have practical knowledge of the industry or occupation of the girl.

The aim of the league is now what it has been from the beginning to increase opportunities for the self-development of the young girl wage earner. The opening and establishment of the trade school came from the conviction that there was a great need for industrial training for girls which had not heretofore been furnished. The first step taken in this direction was to make a brief study of Boston industries in order to discover opportunities for girls in skilled trades and of gaining a knowledge of the training necessary for entrance. As a result it became clear that the greatest opportunity in Boston lay in the needle trades, as the demand for trained workers exceeded the supply. As a consequence the trade school was established to offer young girls courses in dressmaking, millinery, and machine operating.

When the school was taken over as a recognized part of the public school system, the corps of women who had established it and brought it to the point of success sufficient to win the approval of the state board of education, and the school committee realized that their

guidance it is seen must be regarded and met as wholly distinct from mere job-getting. It is wholly removed from the idea of "Here is a job, here is a girl—probably this girl could do the work; therefore let us put the girl and the job together." It means that the responsibility as to the kind of work which a girl is to do has already been taken by the girl and her parents and that their decision must be certainly known and conscientiously regarded in placing the girl.

It is seen that the girl must be given a chance to earn. Otherwise the work will more probably than not lead to the deadening rather than to the development of the best that lies within her.

It means also an earnest endeavor to be fair both to the girl and to the employer. The question, Does this place afford the kind of opportunity which this particular girl needs? must be honestly answered; and just as honestly as the one, Is this the kind of girl which I know?

Here mention might be made of a girl who sought employment in a manual trade but showed evident fitness for commercial work. Just at that time a skirt manufacturer came to the league seeking a girl to work for him. The girl was perfectly competent to do the work and there was a strong desire to place her in the position, as filling it properly would doubtless mean many more calls from this man, who was

tempted. The temptation was resisted. The situation was talked over with the girl and her parents, who came to see the wisdom of the way she does it is a good indication of the way the work will be done. A girl seeming to fit into the manual-mechanical class will be given simple tests related to the work she might be called upon to do under that heading. One who seems to be fitted for a bindery will be given work at folding or assimilating papers. The intelligence with which she goes about it, as well as the way she does it is a good indication of the way the work will be done.

Another point must be kept constantly in mind; that no girl is to be placed where conditions are known to be adverse to her moral or physical welfare. Placement which is well suited to one girl in either of these respects is not necessarily suited to another even though both are adapted to the same kind of work, and the establishment all that could reasonably be asked for her to remain longer in school. One thing the league emphasizes all along its way is the value of the furthest education it is possible for the child to obtain.

Another essential of the work is a comparison of the ability, tastes and plans of the girl with the demands of the different vocations in order to assist her to discover herself, to make her own choice wisely. The league clearly sees it is not for it to prescribe her work for her, but to give her every opportunity to make the best choice for herself. This involves the question of placement. When a girl has decided the kind of work she wishes to do, the question of where she shall do it inevitably follows. This is no small part of the problem of vocational guidance, for it eventualizes in assisting the individual to find the fullest development and happiness possible in her vocational life. Therefore to have helped her to discover her right work is not enough.

A good many people like one paper for its editorials. They read a different one for the news. They buy still another for discussions of subjects like art, music and literature

While the Monitor

first, last and always, aims to be wholesome, dependable and helpful, it is constantly exercising its newspaper ingenuity to produce a COMPLETE daily newspaper --- that is, one having the right proportion of space devoted to editorials, news, features and reliable advertising. It is trying to do this by making

An editorial page of character, conviction and wise conservatism

A news report distinguished for its accuracy and absence of sensational features, and which dwells upon the GOOD WORKS going on in the world at large

A wide diversity of topics in its space devoted to special contributions, anticipating the tastes of the professional as well as the general reader

We have liberal evidence of the Monitor's satisfying qualities on the basis of its completeness, and it is pleasing to note that the efforts being made to make this paper more readable, more helpful, and even more complete, are being rewarded by a steadily increasing number of subscribers and readers

Be that as it may, the Monitor is not satisfied to stop merely at well done. It is going to keep on trying until it shall have done its very best to make the daily newspaper the power for good inherent in it when conducted as a public institution

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BAHRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the peacock of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING.—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL 883 Boylston st., Boston.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. LACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3600.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and illuminating books and cards; lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston.

ART

REIN PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specimens, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLERS, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND FLOWERS, Artificial Flowers and plants for theaters, stores, etc. All names. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 63 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. MELLON, 12 Canal st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Post Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Boylston st., Boston. Largest collection of bibles, price varying, various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library. 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass.—Extremely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges, and Chamomile Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodak Lenses, Fresh Film and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

OSCAR Brand Carbons and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Phonographs.

YOU'LL COME BACK AFTER MORE United Carbon Co., Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg. Phone F. H. 2686.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CUTTING

COAT, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

CUTTING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEAT: also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st. Tel. 2745 Rox.

CUTLERY

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty: Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

CUTLERY

COLOMEO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 232 Mass. ave., 433 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

CUTLERY

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

CUTLERY

FISHING TACKLE

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

CUTLERY

FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$100. 41 West st., Boston.

CUTLERY

FLORISTS

ARNOLD & PETROS, FLORISTS, DESIGNERS, DECORATORS, 490 Boylston st., Boston. Tels. 2007 and 21378 B. B.

CUTLERY

PENN THE FLORIST, "Where only the fairest bloom," 43 Bromfield st. Phone Fort Hill 533.

CUTLERY

ZENN THE FLORIST, 1 Park st., next to the church. Violets, Roses and Chrysanthemums NOW.

CUTLERY

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

CUTLERY

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 41 West st. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

CUTLERY

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refurbished and repaired.

CUTLERY

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scotia st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3406. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

CUTLERY

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

CUTLERY

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxford 4149. M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

CUTLERY

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3497.

CUTLERY

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

CUTLERY

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1028.

CUTLERY

HATTERS

W. M. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Bromfield st., Boston, south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

CUTLERY

INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEORGE BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs, Wall Papers. 410A Boylston st., Boston.

CUTLERY

JEWELRY, ETC.

E. P. SAWTLETT, 42 Huntington ave. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

CUTLERY

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1882). Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs. Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Concrete Coat reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto. \$5-\$20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 100 Summer st.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

PIANOS

A. J. JACKSON & CO., PIANOS, 130 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

C. P. THICKEY, Pianos and Player Pianos, 110 Boylston st., second floor. Good Pianos; Low Prices and a Square Deal.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 377 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Schmer, McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00. Well equipped. Send for catalog. No. 2 AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

TYPEDRIVERS AND SUPPLIES

A. R. ANDREWS, Estab. 1892. 3 Tremont pl., 6 Beacon st. Typewriters and supplies. Call or telephone.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

C. H. FAIR, Gowen, Hats and Tailored Clothes, 1307 to 1327 Madison Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2733.

GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

C. H. FAIR, Gowen, Hats and Tailored Clothes, 1307 to 1327 Madison Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2733.

HAND-MADE JEWELRY

JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Tel. 6718.

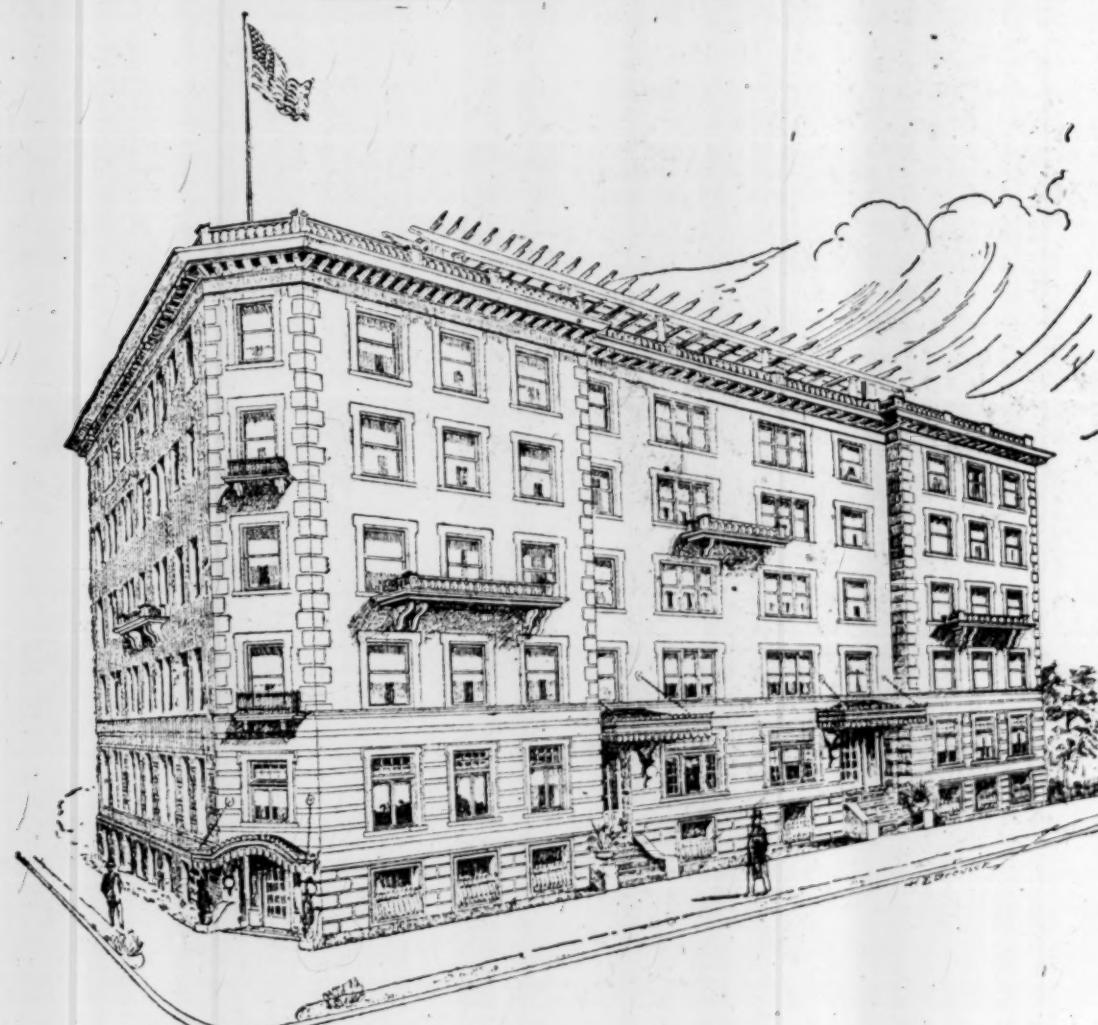
PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Painted glass, wall paper. 2320 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1638.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

HOW LOUVRE APARTMENTS WILL LOOK



Suites in this new hotel will be the acme of convenience and appointment, and they probably will be ready for use late this year

Work is underway on the new apartment hotel being erected by Dr. G. L. Hagen-Burger of Brookline at Haviland and Bickerstaff streets in the Back Bay. The new suites will be known as the Louvre and will be a fitting addition to the many fine apartment houses put up in this district recently. The architect, John J. Smith of the Old South building, has planned an attractive exterior, as shown by the accompanying illustration, and many innovations have been incorporated into the interior layout.

The building will be five stories above the basement, with a large cafe, ladies' parlor, two dining rooms for parties, billiard rooms, etc., and will contain 56 apartments, consisting of two and three rooms with bath, dressing rooms and large closets and every modern improvement.

The new structure is estimated to cost above the land between \$160,000 and \$170,000.

The exterior will be trimmed with white cement stone and the body of the building will be of gray cement color. An important innovation in the construction of the Louvre is that there will be an inner Spanish court with fountain and plants, etc., with white cement stone Grecian columns and wide balconies on every floor, on which the apartments open with what is known as the French door, thus adding beauty to the interior.

Every apartment will be equipped with private telephone, safe, refrigerating boxes and cooling closets and there will be mail chutes and vacuum cleaning system on every floor, the latter for the use of the tenants.

Open stairways will be used and are to be constructed of reinforced concrete, with a handsome white stone balustrade running to the roof, thus making the building as near fireproof as is possible to have a structure of this kind. On the roof is a wide pergola with tile floor, providing a beautiful roof garden and rest retreat.

Every known improvement will be introduced in this house, which will also be equipped with two of the latest style passenger elevators. The heating will be done by the latest vapor system, with special devices for regulating the temperature.

There will also be more than 100 disappearance beds of a modern pattern, which will make this the first large apartment house in this section to use them. Dr. Hagen-Burger has given considerable study to the sanitary arrangements of the building, the plumbing and everything connected therewith being designed from his personal ideas.

Work on the foundation of the new structure has been started, and it is the intention of the owner to have the building completed at the earliest possible date.

CONTEMPLATES NEW BUILDING

An important realty transaction just announced is that of the purchase of the four-story stone-front brick building and 3100 feet of land numbered 80 Arch, corner of Franklin street, by the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, which proposes to raze the present structure on the site and erect, next year, a 10-story building for occupation as its home offices, the company having outgrown its present quarters in the Weld building on Federal street, where it has been located since its organization. The property which it has purchased was owned by James M. Codman and another, trustee, and is assessed on a valuation of \$124,000, of which \$102,000 is the rating on the land.

LAND FOR STORES AND GARAGE The Essex Savings Bank of Lawrence has just sold two parcels of land to Thomas E. Rothwell of Boston. One parcel is on Beacon boulevard at the

corner of Munson street; it fronts for 91 feet on Beacon boulevard and contains 10,920 square feet of land, assessed for \$25,800. The other parcel adjoins and is on Munson street. It contains 12,540 square feet of land and is assessed for \$10,000, making a total area in both parcels of 23,460 square feet and a total assessed value of \$35,800. It is the intention to erect stores on the Beacon boulevard parcel and a garage at the rear. The sale was made through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER

Edwin Gunn to Holmes Charlesbank, Poplar and North Charles sts.; w.; \$1.

Sophie L. Fine to Samuel Goldberg, Everett st.; q.; \$1.

Elizabeth W. S. Montgomery to Charles F. Stacey, Andubon rd. and Medfield st.; q.; \$1.

Anna Russell to Ellen A. Kelley, Oak and Hudson sts.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

William L. Davis to Samuel C. Davis, Silver st.; q.; \$1.

Samuel Ofer to Ora M. Sullivan, Randolph st.; q.; \$1.

Frank W. Smith to Grace S. Adams, Tremont st.; q.; \$1.

Mary S. Kennedy to Etta Donovan, Harrison st.; w.; \$1.

Mary E. Yates to Charles I. Yates, Green st.; w.; \$1.

Charles I. Yates to Edith Yates, same; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Bernard S. Feiner to Bernard Davis et al., Intervale st., 4 lots; q.; \$1.

Rebecca Gordon to Minnie Silverstein, St. Mark's st.; q.; \$1.

Charles J. Philiberry to Nathan M. Little, Southern ave., 3 lots, Norfolk and Bernard sts.; q.; \$1.

Malvina L. Constable et al. to Dorchester Associates, Ayerdale ct.; q.; \$1.

Belle W. Cole to Amelia E. Hagerty, Saxton st.; w.; \$1.

Arthur A. McQuee to Jessie Nowell, Blue Hill ave.; q.; \$1.

Winnifred B. Price to August Johnson, King st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Joseph T. Lyons to Sarah H. Weiler, Asticno rd.; q.; \$1.

Rebecca Gordon to Eva A. Holt, Winslow ave.; d.; \$600.

Arthur L. Browne to Patrick J. Osborne, Park and Spring sts., 2 lots; w.; \$1.

Patrick J. Osborne to Clara M. Browne, Park and Spring sts., 2 lots; w.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Susie A. Byram to Harry K. Noyes, Stratmore st.; q.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Edward F. Cronin to John F. Eager, Pearl st.; q.; \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Celia Petrillo, Englewood ave., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Mary L. Mills to Mary L. Mills, Nahant and Sewall ave.; w.; \$1.

REVERE

Hugh J. Cassidy to John H. Storer et al., Yeomans st.; q.; \$1.

Arthur T. Haynes to Eulalie T. Chagnon, Beverly st.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

E. Eighth st., 300, room 15; E. Suffolk Brewster st., 100, room 6; L. F. Abbott, C. A. & F. N. Russell, brick stonewall and wood wagon shed.

Washington st., 295-295, ward 22; L. F. Abbott, C. A. & F. N. Russell, brick dwelling and end wall.

Morrell st., 15, ward 15; F. N. Russell, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood tenements.

Norfolk st., 218, and 222-224, ward 6; R. Jameson, 218, houses and tenements.

Washington st., 308, ward 7; Geo. L. Grif-

fin & Sons; alter mercantile.

Arlin ave., 473, ward 7; M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski; alter warehouse.

CHANGE IN THE WEST END

Sophia Cline has sold her property, numbered 139 Leverett street, West End, to Samuel Goldberg. The total assessment figures \$11,800, of which amount \$6,000 is on the 1320 square feet of land and the balance on a five-story brick structure.

SALES MORE NUMEROUS TODAY

Trading in the local real estate market was more active today, with the outlying wards particularly well represented.

In the Roxbury district Neil McNeil has sold to Mary W. Farrington the property at 19 Waumbek street, opposite Wenonah street, comprising a frame house and 6045 square feet of land, all taxed on \$9400. The lot's share of the assessment is \$3000.

Mary E. Kennedy has conveyed to Etta Donovan title to the frame house and 2610 square feet of land at 143 to 145 Harrison street, near Walnut avenue, Roxbury. The assessors' rating amounts to \$6800, including \$1300 on the land.

Another Roxbury sale takes the estate numbered 40 and 42 Randall street, between Fellows' and Albany streets. There are two three-story, swell-front brick houses, standing on 2236 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$1100. The total tax valuation is \$6100. Ora M. Sullivan purchases from Samuel Ofer.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Maine at New York, Washington at Portsmouth, N. H.; Chester at Cape Haytian, Leonidas at Key West, Glacier at Mare Island; Trippie, Ohio, Idaho, Michigan and Virginia at Provincetown; Yankton at Boston; Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Goldsboro and Rowan at Bremerton.

Sailed—Missouri and Mississippi, from New York, Washington at Port Townsend; Isle of Cuba, Somers and Annaopolis for Baltimore; Hammonia, from Newport News for Portsmouth, N. H.; Buffalo, from Nome for Unalaska; Peoria, from Cape Haytian for Liberte; Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, from Bergen for Gibraltar.

Navy Notes

Lieut. Commander J. H. Sypher, detached from duty as superintendent of compasses, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., to duty connection fitting out the Florida and to duty as executive officer when placed in commission.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Lanning, to duty naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Maine at New York, Washington at Portsmouth, N. H.; Chester at

Cape Haytian, Leonidas at Key West, Glacier at Mare Island; Trippie, Ohio, Idaho, Michigan and Virginia at Provincetown; Yankton at Boston; Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Goldsboro and Rowan at Bremerton.

Sailed—Missouri and Mississippi, from New York, Washington at Port Townsend; Isle of Cuba, Somers and Annaopolis for Baltimore; Hammonia, from Newport News for Portsmouth, N. H.; Buffalo, from Nome for Unalaska; Peoria, from Cape Haytian for Liberte; Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, from Bergen for Gibraltar.

Navy Notes

The U. S. S. Dubuque was placed out of commission on July 24, 1911.

The U. S. S. Nashville was placed in commission July 24, 1911.

The U. S. S. Marblehead was placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., on July 22, 1911.

The construction department of the New Haven road is rushing the improvements on the South Boston side of the electric roll-lift drawbridge by using two steam derricks and three work trains.

Arthur B. Corthell, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine road, left the North station in the private car 555 today for an inspection of the mountain and river territory north of Concord, N. H., to the Canadian line.

James Bacon, one of the New Haven road's veteran passenger conductors running between Boston and Willimantic, Conn., is spending a 30 days vacation in northern Vermont.

Henry A. Wise, the United States district attorney, protested that the plea had never been accepted by the court and should not be now.

"The best authorities," he said, "characterize it as a plea indicating a compromise between the defendants and prosecuting attorneys." He denied that such a compromise existed.

The court said he permitted the men to pay the fine because the law had not been clear until recent decisions.

AUDUBON ROAD SALE

A good-sized transaction in Back Bay property just consummated involves the estate at 456, Audubon road, junction of Medfield street, comprising a three-story, swell-front house and 2461 square feet of land, all taxed on \$15,200, of which amount the land carries \$7400. Charles F. Stacy takes title from Elizabeth W. S. Montgomery.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH

Works Wonders

Makes Shirt Waists, Skirts, Laces, Linens, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and all starched things

Look like NEW.

Most Economical and Best for all starching, because it goes clean and does better work than any other starch.

Requires no Boiling, but may be boiled if desired. Perfect results in hot or cold water.

Saves Time, Labor, Trouble. Will not stick to the iron, get lumpy or iron out the starch.

Ask Your Grocer for it. If he does not have it, please send us his name.

Write us for FREE SAMPLE.

ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH CO.

26 Central St., Boston, Mass.

Blue package 10 cents.

1000 BOSTON

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Stefano Baden, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. A. Davis, 675 Newbury st.
A. A. Harvey, 45 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 72 Tremont st.
Arthur G. Lane, 59 Charles st.
John Martenski, 100 Tremont st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richards, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 27 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
H. L. Bassett, 102 Harrison st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 50 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 278 Meridian st.

THURSDAY.
Howard Frisch, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 50 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

AMURRY.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER.
O. P. Chase, 191 Arlington.
Arlington News Company.

ATTELBORO.
L. H. Cooper, 104 Ayer.

BRIGHTON.
Sherwin & Co., 104 Bevery.

BROOKLINE.
E. F. Perry, 365 Washington st.

W. D. Palmer.
205 Washington st.

BROCKTON.
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
A. L. Bueke, 565 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON.
George B. Loug.

CHELSEA.
Jas. Blanchard, 100 Washington st.
Smith Brothers, 100 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE.
D. B. Shattuck, 100 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.
James W. Hinnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.
S. A. Wilcox, 51 Main st.

CHICAGO.
H. W. Hunt, 4466 Dorchester ave.

EVERETT.
M. B. French, 450 Broadway.

FALCONER.
J. H. Macdonell, 25 Bowdoin st.

FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main st.

FAULKNER.
L. F. Hart, 120 Chestnut.

LEOMINSTER.
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN.
J. W. Bachelor, 120 Chestnut.

FOREST HILLS.
G. C. Ogle, Hyde Park ave.

GLoucester.
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

Haverhill.
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HEDDON.
Charles G. Fairbanks, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

LAWRENCE.
James L. Foy, 20 Franklin st.

LOWELL.
G. C. Prince, 435 Merrimac st.

Lynn.
B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

NEW BEDFORD.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Broad st.

MARLTON.
L. P. Russell, 104 Fane st.

MANCHESTER.
H. W. Shurber, B. & M. R. R.

MEDFORD.
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

MEDFORD HILLISIDE.
Frank B. Gillman, 334 Boston ave.

W. M. WOOD.
N. E. Wilbur, 416 High st.

MELROSE.
George L. Lawrence.

NEEDHAM.
C. E. Cushing, 104 New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD.
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEW BEDFORD.
Fowles News Co., 17 State st.

ROCKLAND.
A. S. Peterson.

ROSLINDALE.
W. W. Davis, 27 Park st.

RYMOUTH.
Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY.
L. A. Chapman, 104 Reading.

READING.
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY.
R. Allison & Co., 338 Warren st.

Benjamin DeYoung, 374 Blue Hill ave.

R. D. McKeen, 146 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

SALEM.
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE.
G. T. Bailey, 245 Pearl st., Winter st.

H. W. Lorch, 365 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.
J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD.
G. H. Miner & Co., Somerville.

THE NEWTONS.
G. W. Briggs, 273 West st., Newton.

W. F. Pease, 1241 Center st., Newton.

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., 96 Newton.

A. E. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Cen. st., Newton.

T. A. Gelt, 21 Washington st., Newton.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

WATERTH.
E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

WAVERLEY.
W. J. Keeler, 18 Church st., West Cambridge.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEYMOUTH.
C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER.
A. W. Rocque.

WOBURN.
Moore & Parker.

WORCESTER.
F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant st.

CONNECTICUT.
BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport News Company, 248-250 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN.
The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st.

MAINE.
BANGOR—O. C. Bean.

BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co.

LEWISTON.
N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.

PORTLAND.
J. W. Peterkin, 17 Congress st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
CONCORD.

W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st., Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER.
L. T. Mead (City News Company), 12 Hanover st.

PORTSMOUTH.
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-

RHODE ISLAND.
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT.
NEWPORT.

C. F. Bigelow. Bigelow's Pharmacy, St. Johnsbury, 27 Main st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE (confectionery), \$7-\$8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, S. Kneeland st., Boston.

BABY (married American), \$15, Westboro, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, S. Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH. Jobbing and shoeing, in Norwood, Dedham and Boston, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, S. Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (Protestant), wanted to accom-
modate, good wages, in a very nice place
for one week, \$10 per day, \$10 per week.
S. Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK, WAITRESS, LAUNDRESS wanted
together; excellent wages; small family;
references, MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK \$12. KITCHEN MAID \$5 to \$6;
household, \$12 month, \$12 month.
S. Kneeland st., Boston.

COOKS general, \$12 month, \$12 month;
good wages; non-union; steady work
and good wages, HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU,
120 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

CARPENTERS good all-round men; also
shop men and stair builders accustomed
to working on modern; steady job; Ap-
plication for non-union LOUCKS
CLARK, Wallingford, Conn.

CARTRIDGE PAINTER-FINISHER and
LETTERER, \$18, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE,
S. Kneeland st., Boston.

COOKED PAPER wanted for furni-
ture; must have good references. Ap-
plication at once. MORRIS & BUTLER,
31 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK, private family at Cotuit. STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston.

COMBINATION DRILL HAND (baker
drill), 17 hours, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE,
S. Kneeland st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;
references. Apply to MISS SHEA, EMP. OFFICE,
37 Fayette st., Boston.

Cook, waitress, kitchen maid wanted in
city; good wages; permanent position;<

SPECIALTIES ARE CONSPICUOUS IN THE STOCK MARKET

Sharp Break in Several Issues Occurs After Early Advance—Considerable Irregularity Is Displayed

CONSOLS ARE HEAVY

Stocks opened at about last night's closing prices and in some instances some good gains were made during the first few minutes trading in the New York market. Lehigh Valley and American Beet Sugar attracted most attention during the early sales, both having made substantial advances. The leading securities moved in a narrow range with the exception of Reading, which was active and advanced well. Business was quiet as usual and the volume was small. Some traders express the opinion that it will be a year before business again is of considerable size.

Boston stocks were steady with small fractional changes.

Some further advances were made by New York securities during the forenoon, and then they broke rather sharply. Prices were carried down well below last night's closing figures before they rallied.

Reading opened unchanged at 158, moved up to 159 1/4 and then sold off below 158. Southern Pacific was up 1/2 at the opening at 122 1/2. It improved a good fraction and then sold off more than a point. Union Pacific and Steel continued to move within a narrow range. Northern Pacific opened unchanged at 132, rose 1/2 and then dropped 2 points.

Lehigh Valley was up 1/2 at the opening at 174 1/2 and improved to 176 before receding. American Beet Sugar opened unchanged at 54 1/2 and advanced well above 55. The Pittsburg Coal issues came into prominence. The preferred opened up 3/4 at 88 1/2 and rose 2 points above last night's closing. The common opened unchanged at 21 and rose more than a point.

International Harvester opened off 1/4 at 123 and declined further. Losses of a point or more were sustained by Great Northern, Great Northern preferred and Canadian Pacific.

On the local exchange North Butte opened up 1/4 at 33 1/2 and sold off a point. O'coola was off a point at 100. Hancock, Lake Copper, Shoe Machinery and Copper Range showed fractional losses.

LONDON—In the main a more robust feeling was apparent in the late session on the stock exchange today. Consols were higher and other issues also reflected a better sentiment regarding the Moroccan question.

Home rails participated in the recovery. Canadian Pacific was harder at the end and irregularly distributed.

Firmness was apparent in foreigners and mines. After rallying in the official sessions Americans weakened on the curb.

DeBeers left off 1/4 lower net at 18. Paris closed firmer, Berlin weak.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys. 44, Cambria Steel 47 1/2, Electric Co. Am. 12, Gen Asphalt pf. tr. 72 1/2, Lehigh Nav. tr. 91, Lehigh Val. 88, Pennsylvania Steel pf. 106 1/2, Philadelphia Co. 54 1/2, Philadelphia Co. pf. 44 1/2, Philadelphia Elect. 17 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid T. 22 1/2, Philadelphia Tract. 86 1/2, United Trac. 52 1/2, Union Gas. Imp. 87 1/2.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined sugar market unchanged. Raw market is quoted, centrifugal 43 1/2c, muscovado 3 86c, molasses 3 16c. London beats July 14 1/4d, August 12 18 11 1/4d, October and December 18 2 1/4d.

STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK—While official price of steel bars is \$1.25, Pittsburg basis, at the large mills, reports of concessions are current. This applies in most cases to large contracts.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND CINCINNATI: Fair tonight and Thursday; light west to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; no much change in temperature.

An extended area of high pressure central this morning over New England is producing pleasant weather east of the Mississippi. A slight disturbance comes over Montana, causing unsettled weather in the Northwest. Moderate temperatures continue in all sections east of the Rocky mountains.

Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather, with slightly higher temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 68 1/2 noon 78
2 p. m. 80

Average temperature yesterday, 72 11 1/2.

COPPER RANGE

MARQUETTE, Mich.—The Copper Range railroad has started to equip the entire line with 90-pound steel, replacing the present 75-pound rails.

The Journal of Commerce reports condition of cotton in Georgia further improved indicating record-breaking crop.

Condition of crop in Alabama excellent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last
Amalgamated 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2
Am Ar Chemical 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2
Am B & S Co. 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
Am Bee Sugar 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
Am Can 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am Can pf. 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
Am Car Foundry 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
Am Cotton Oil 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2
Am H & L pf. 25 25 25 25
Am Loco 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2
Am Smelting 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2
Am Smelting pf. 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
Am Steel Foundry 39 39 39 39
Am T & T 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2
Anaconda 38 38 38 38
Archibald 113 1/2 113 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
At Cos. Line 150 1/2 150 1/2 150 1/2 150 1/2
Balt & Ohio 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Beth Steel 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2
Brooklyn Transit 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2
Canadian Pacific 244 1/2 244 1/2 244 1/2 244 1/2
Central Leather 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Cent. of N. J. 280 280 280 280
Ches & Ohio 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2
Chi & Gt West 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
Chicago Traction 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Col Fuel 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf. 82 82 82 82
Gas Gas 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2
Denver pf. 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
Erie 36 36 36 36
Erie 1st pf. 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
Erie 2d pf. 47 47 47 47
Gen Electric 163 1/2 163 1/2 163 1/2 163 1/2
Goldfield Con. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Nor N. P. pf. 135 1/2 135 1/2 133 1/2 135 1/2
Gt N. Ore. 59 59 59 59
Harvester 123 123 123 123
Hollings 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2
Inter-Met 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
Inter-Met pf. 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
Int. Marine 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
Int. Pump pf. 89 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2
Iowa Central 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
Iowa Central pf. 36 36 36 36
Kan City So. 35 35 35 35
Kan & Tex. 35 35 35 35
Kan & Tex. pf. 67 67 67 67
Laclede Gas 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
Lake & W. pf. 32 32 32 32
Lehigh & W. 174 1/2 176 1/2 174 1/2 176 1/2
L & N 151 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2
Miami 21 21 21 21
M & S L. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
M & P & S Ste. M. 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Missouri Pacific 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
Nat Enameling 20 20 20 20
Nat Enameling pf. 99 99 99 99
Nat Lead 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2
N Y N & H II 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
N Y N & H II 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2
Nevada Cons. Co. 19 19 19 19
N Y N & H & 6s 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2
Northern Pacific 132 132 132 132
Northwestern 146 1/2 146 1/2 146 1/2 146 1/2
Norfolk & Western 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
Ontario & Western 65 65 65 65
Pacific Mail 29 29 29 29
Pacific T. & T. 48 48 48 48
Pennsylvania 15 15 15 15
Peoples Gas 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
Pittsburg Coal 21 21 21 21
Pittsburg Coal pf. 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2
Pressed Steel Car. 37 37 37 37
Quicksilver Min. pf. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Ray Cons Copper 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
Ry Steel Spring 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2
Reading 158 158 158 158
Republic Steel 30 30 30 30
Republic Steel pf. 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
Rock Island 32 32 32 32
Rock Island pf. 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2
Southern Pacific 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2
Southern Railway 32 32 32 32
Southern Railway pf. 3 3 3 3
St. Paul 127 1/2 128 126 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2
St. L & S F 2d pf. 48 1/2 47 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Texas Pacific 29 29 29 29
Tennessee Copper 40 40 40 40
Toledo St. L & W. pf. 47 47 47 47
Toledo St. L & W. 21 21 21 21
Twin City Tr. 109 109 109 109
Undw'd Tp. Tp. 99 99 99 99
Underwood 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf. 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2
Union Pacific 189 1/2 189 1/2 190 1/2 190 1/2
Union Pacific pf. 95 95 95 95
Utah Copper 49 49 49 49
U.S. Rubber 49 49 49 49
U.S. Rubber 1st pf. 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2
U.S. Steel pf. 79 79 79 79
Va-Caro Chemical 57 57 57 57
Walsh 16 16 16 16
Walsh pf. 35 35 35 35
Wheeling & L. E. 3 3 3 3
Westinghouse 75 75 75 75
Western Maryland 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2
Western Union 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

High Low Last
Aitchison gen 4s 99 99 99 99
Am Tel & Tel cv 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2s 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
N Y 4 1/2s 100 100 100 100
N Y City 4 1/2s 100 100 100 100
N Y 45 1959 100 100 100 100
Northern Pacific 4s 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2
Rock Island 4s 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2
Rock Island pf. 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2
Southern Ry 4s 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2
Southern Pacific cf. 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2
Union Pacific cf. 109 109 109 109
U. S. Steel pf. 101 101 101 101
U. S. Steel 5s 105 105 105 105
Walsh Pitts pf. 48 48 48 48
Walsh 4s 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Opening Bid Asked Closing Bid Asked
100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
do coupon 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2
do coupon 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2
104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2
do coupon 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2
106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
do coupon 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
do coupon 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
do coupon 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
do coupon 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
do coupon 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
do coupon 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
do coupon 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2
do coupon 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2
122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2
do coupon 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CANADIANS VALUING
BRISTOL HIGHLY IS
MR. GRIGG'S REPORT

His Majesty's Trade Agent Declares That Visit From Business Men of City Has Given Wide Satisfaction

ENTERPRISE LIKED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISTOL, Eng.—Richard Grigg, his majesty's trade commissioner in Canada, recently visited Bristol and was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce, the lord mayor presiding over a gathering of influential citizens.

The function was particularly interesting to Bristolians for the reason that Mr. Grigg made encouraging reference to the great efforts which the ancient northern city has made during the last few years to develop cordial commercial relations with Canada.

After speaking with great enthusiasm of the future of the colony he stated that the position of Bristol as a port, the energy of its people and the fact that it had turned its attention to that wonderful country augured well for the old city.

Canada knew Bristol, he said, in a sense that she knew no other town in Great Britain, not only because of its being selected by reason of its natural advantages as the terminal port for a new line of steamships, but because it was the only city which through its Chamber of Commerce had sent out a delegation of leading citizens to inquire into trade conditions in Canada.

This had given widespread satisfaction and it could not be doubted that Bristol would reap great and lasting benefits from its enterprising action.

Mr. Grigg also mentioned that he never experienced anywhere the degree of hospitality and attention with which he had been favored in the old city of Bristol.

STEEL CONGRESS
AS SEEN IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—It is stated in a well-informed industrial newspaper that the negotiations proceeding at the International Steel Manufacturers' meeting at Brussels are by no means confined to the subject of wages and conditions of employment. Endeavors are being made to establish a kind of international steel trust, an idea which has been long in the minds of Herr Thyssen and some American merchants, who consider the time has now arrived for its realization. The chairman of the American steel trust, Mr. Gary, actually referred to the subject in his opening speech. It is stated that the American delegates will bring forward practical proposals for the regulation of production and prices under mutual control.

SCOTTISH FRUIT
SEASON IS OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)
BLAIRGOWRIE—The busy season in the fruit fields for which Blairgowrie is famous has begun, and the local branch of the labor exchange has been employed in registering and sending out workers to the different farms.

Several hundred women and girls have also arrived from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and other centers for employment on the Eshendy fruit farms. The season is expected to be a short one. During the season an express train is run daily for England.

Eighteen wagons of raspberries, besides a special fruit train for Scottish and English traffic, have been despatched, in addition to a considerable quantity of fruit, mostly strawberries, sent by passenger trains.

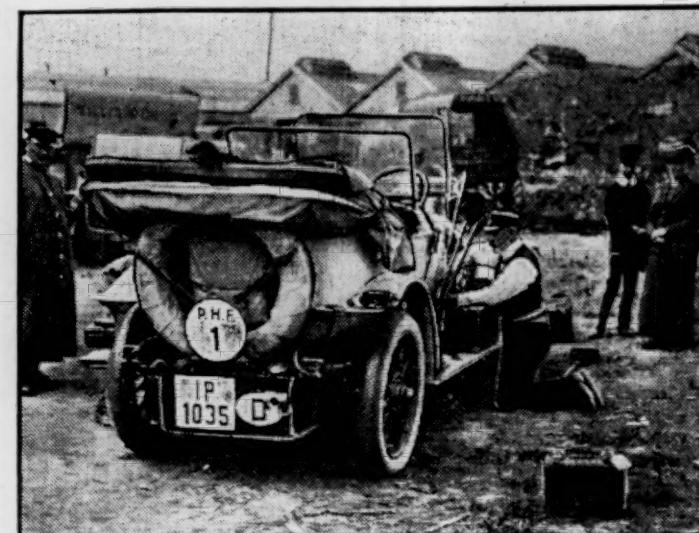
BOMBAY CHILDREN
WILL SEE KING

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY—Their majesties King George and Queen Mary having consented to be present on the occasion of their visit to Bombay in December next at a gathering of school children, the committee of the royal visit fund have decided to issue invitations to the children of all recognized schools in Bombay. Moreover, in order that the children may have no difficulty in seeing the royal procession which is to be held in Bombay on Dec. 2, it is proposed to erect stands for them along the route.

NORTH AUSTRALIA OPENING UP

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The exploration expedition led by Captain Barclay, to which reference has already been made in these columns, is reported to have reached Newcastle waters, and it is understood that the expedition will proceed to the gulf of Carpentaria, opening up stock routes on the way. In the opinion of Captain Barclay, it will be advisable for the government to again take control of the wells in this area, as soon as the licenses of the pastoral land expire.

GERMAN PRINCE IS COMPETITOR



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Prince Henry attends his own car in stage of long reliability tour

BRITISH AND GERMAN
CARS STAND TESTS
OF LONG MOTOR TRIP

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The motor tour, or reliability trial, in which Prince Henry of Prussia has taken such a leading part is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The atmospheric conditions have been entirely favorable, and in this country, as in Germany, the travelers have enjoyed perfect weather.

The cars, drivers and "observers" taking part in the Prince Henry tour, arrived in England on the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfurst.

Prince Henry of Prussia and others were the guests of Lord and Lady Montagu of Beaufort during the disembarkation of the cars. Of the English cars that started on the tour all arrived in England, having experienced nothing more than minor troubles. One of the 37 German cars participating in the tour has been put out of action, although this may not interfere eventually with the success of the German contingent.

It is interesting to note that Prince Henry himself is driving and as is well known his royal highness takes the greatest interest in everything connected with motor cars.

On leaving Southampton the party is leaving Oxford where several of the colleges were visited, after which the tour was continued to Leamington, where the members dined as the guests of Mr. Manville. From Leamington the party proceeded to Welbeck abbey, an early start having been made at 7:30 in order that as much time as possible might be spent at the interesting seat of the Duke of Portland.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland were present to welcome their royal guests as well as the other members of the British and German teams, and lunch was served in the historic underground ballroom where some 300 members were entertained.

From Welbeck abbey the party proceeded to Harrogate, and from Harrogate they traveled 129 miles to Newcastle-on-Tyne, stopping at Helmshore and passing through the magnificent grounds of Fountains abbey.

YALE AND HARVARD VISIT

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The representatives of Yale and Harvard universities who took part in the athletic sports with Oxford and Cambridge universities, paid a visit to the houses of Parliament.

On these deposits the trades unions

CALCUTTA PREPARES
LOYAL WELCOME TO
ITS KING-EMPEROR

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

CALCUTTA—India, as an Indian paper remarked recently, does not count its loyalty in annas, and Calcutta has no intention of resorting to any half measures in its reception of King George and Queen Mary. Arrangements

are being made for at any rate three nights of illuminations, and elaborate

designs for these have been proposed by W. P. Warren of the Grand Opera House.

Considering that their majesties are not expected to reach Calcutta for upwards of half a year, preparation is certainly beginning in good time.

Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the accommodation of Government house will be taxed to its utmost during their majesties' visit, an up-to-date kitchen is to be constructed in the compound (enclosure) of Government house, while the existing premises in Government place will be used for the accommodation of the royal or vice regal staffs.

Nor is this all, for the rather unimposing entrance gates on the north and south sides of Government house are to be replaced by grander structures, and special wrought iron gates, designed by Mr. Crouch, consulting architect to the government of India, are being manufactured and sent out from England. These will be hung on fine pillars of the best Surajpur stone.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland were present to welcome their royal guests as well as the other members of the British and German teams, and lunch was served in the historic underground ballroom where some 300 members were entertained.

From Welbeck abbey the party proceeded to Harrogate, and from Harrogate they traveled 129 miles to Newcastle-on-Tyne, stopping at Helmshore and passing through the magnificent grounds of Fountains abbey.

CAPTAIN DONELAN RETURNED

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

DUBLIN—Captain Donelan has been returned unopposed as the Nationalist member for East Wicklow. As has been previously explained in these columns, he was elected for East Cork at the last general election, but unseated on petition. A vacancy was found for him in East Wicklow by the resignation of Mr. Muldoon.

On these deposits the trades unions

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE
SHOWING AN INCREASING UNREST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The increasing signs of unrest in many sections of political activity and which are becoming evident in social relations as well, are growing into a matter of national importance, it is considered, and calling forth condemnation from many who hold even the most progressive ideas.

The well-known political and social leader, M. Leopold Bellan, who it is claimed cannot on any grounds whatever be considered as a man who would stand in the way of progress, even if it came from quarters not quite traditional nor progressive, has been compelled at last to call a halt. He had moreover the courage to state publicly at the last meeting of the municipal council, amid the enthusiastic applause of many of equally advanced ideas as himself, "that the time had arrived to rid Paris of that section of the community which had become non-patriots and 'abstainers'."

He added that "it is time that the labor exchange, which is a public building, should be put to a more useful purpose than that of maintaining a home for anarchists and for the breeding of social hatred."

Facts and conditions that are admitted

by all to exist are said to more than justify these remarks. The same agitation and unrest are to be found in one form or another everywhere and nowhere are they more visible than in the various branches of the public services. The following case, which, while quite remote in its character from labor troubles, well illustrates the existence of these conditions and through the stern humor of the situation has been referred to by nearly the whole press of the country.

The facts are indisputable and reference is made in the Temps to the incident which has given so much trouble in the public competitions held under the auspices of the Paris Conservatoire at the Odéon theater.

After the competitions had taken place, and the management were about to announce the names of the prize-winners, in the Opera Comique contest, the president of the jury rose, and referring to his list called for Mlle Kirch and Madame Suzanne Thévenet. These were the two competitors to whom the jury had awarded the two first prizes.

Great was the astonishment of both the jury and public when not only these two, but a third lady appeared upon the stage. Gradually it became known that

she was Mlle. Devries, who had not even been called by mistake, and who had, in fact, no right to be there. This lady considered herself to be entitled to receive a prize and acted in accordance with this idea.

The most astonishing thing was, however, that the jury came to share her opinion and Mlle. Devries actually obtained a first prize in the Opera Comique competition simply because she had awarded it to herself and there the matter ended.

The Temps goes on to add that "this bold adventure proves once again that under the present state of affairs, to face things out and take the law into one's own hands is apparently the best means of obtaining what one desires."

After citing many characteristic conditions which are openly admitted to exist on all hands, but which at present there is no attempt at remedying, the Temps goes on to say that "the incident of the Opera Comique competition finally proves that a kind of social contagion has established the habit and taste for taking the law into one's own hands in all spheres of contemporary tragic-comedy and even in those circles which flatter themselves that they uphold the interest of art the latest ideas in discipline."

KING OPENS ADDITION
FOR NORTH WALES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

BANGOR, North Wales—The stately ceremonial of investing the young Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, was succeeded on the following day by another; which though less outwardly impressive, had perhaps a greater significance and will have more far-reaching effects than the first picturesque proceedings.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Mary, proceeded to Bangor to open the new buildings of the University College of North Wales, the foundation stone of which was laid four years ago by King Edward VII.

His majesty referred in his speech to the history of the college, which is exceptionally interesting in that its foundation was due not so much to any bountiful endowment from one or two wealthy persons as to subscriptions collected from all classes throughout the principality, and the stories that are told of self-sacrifice and endurance that helped to get this center of education for a culture-loving people prove the value they attach to it.

The college is situated on a high hill overlooking the town and harbor, and the scene as their majesties mounted higher and higher amid cheering crowds, the gaily dressed ships in the harbor becoming mere specks in the distance, was a striking one.

As is usual in Wales the proceedings at the college were accompanied by much singing, most of the hymns, anthems and folk-songs being sung twice over, in English and Welsh.

After the opening ceremony the King called for a sword and to the delight of the spectators, conferred three knight-hoods on distinguished officials of the college, and one on Goscombe John, R. A., the designer of the regalia used at the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

The ceremonial of conferring a knight-hood, though by no means an uncommon one, is very ancient and picturesque and appealed strongly to a tradition-loving people.

On their way back their majesties were treated to a charming spectacle, over 12,000 children from the Bangor elementary school were drawn up in the college park in the form of a union jack. They sang the national anthem, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Land of Our Fathers" in Welsh.

After this pretty ceremony, the King and Queen drove home, exchanging the brilliant spectacles provided by art for the more imposing ones provided by nature and the beautiful mountain scenery of North Wales.

UNIONS ALLOWED
TO USE BRITISH
POSTAL BANKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An arrangement has been arrived at between the postoffice and the trade unions, which is expected to lead to very beneficial results. In future postoffice savings banks will undertake ordinary banking business for the unions. Any union may deposit up to £1000 (\$5000) on the understanding that no sum exceeding £250 (\$1250) is deposited in one year.

On these deposits the trades unions can draw cheques similar to the usual bank cheque. The notice of withdrawal by cheque have been reduced to four days, provided such notice is accompanied by a banker's draft, and that the transaction is between the head office of a trade union and one of its branches.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY
IS NEW CHAIRMAN OF
AFRICAN COMMITTEE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN—The South African government has appointed Sir George Murray, who has lately retired from the post of permanent secretary to the treasury, to the chairmanship of the financial

relations commission.

Under the act of union this commission was inaugurated for the purpose of reporting upon the financial relations existing between the various provinces of South Africa and the Union, and to deal with the question of compensation to the municipalities of Pretoria and Capetown for any losses which they may have sustained in connection with the administrative changes made by the Union.

Each province is represented on the commission, which has already begun its work, having held several sittings in Pretoria. Sir George Murray is expected to arrive about the end of August.

QUEENSLAND GROWING ORANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—On a recent visit to northern Queensland, the minister for agriculture was much struck with an orchard on the Don river owned by Messrs. Cotton and Adams, comprising about 120 acres. It is situated within three miles of Bowen, and at present

comprises 300 orange trees, which it is intended to increase to 8000.

COMMISSION IS CHANGING
FRENCH RULE OF THE ROAD

In Twelve Months Drivers of All Vehicles Must Keep to the Left When Crossing, and to the Right When Either Overtaking or Passing

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—By no means one of the least striking contrasts between the customs of this country and England is the rule of the road. In Paris the general rule is to keep to the right, while in England every vehicle is bound to keep to the left. In future, however, the rule of the road will be the same in both countries, for a commission composed of delegates from the various ministries and the various clubs and leagues, has been sitting to consider the various questions connected with traffic, and it has come to the conclusion that drivers of vehicles must keep to the left in crossing, and to the right in overtaking and passing.

The foot passenger in Paris has so far received but scant protection, in so far as he is generally considered to be the offender in the event of his getting in the way of traffic. In future, however, the rule states that although foot passengers are expected to leave the route clear, an approaching car must give sufficient warning, the motor car being compelled to sound a deep-toned horn in the towns, the motor cycle using one of shriller note, while bicycles are to ring bells.

Those who have driven in both countries are well aware of what seems to be unnecessary and great a difference between the regulations, and it will undoubtedly be most advantageous to all concerned when the system adopted by both countries is identical.

The new rules are not to be put into operation immediately. To enable the public to become better prepared for so great a change notice of the impending

alterations will be published in the newspapers, and placards will be exhibited by maires and prefectures throughout France. It is expected that the regulations will be enforced in a year's time.

Another proposal is that the speed limits for motor cars should be suppressed, since it has proved impossible to enforce the restrictions with any degree of accuracy. According to the new code, the driver of a car must always be complete master of his speed, and his speed must never be such as to cut up the road or damage anything connected with it. This regulation will doubtless be more clearly defined at a later period.

The foot passenger in Paris has so far received but scant protection, in so far as he is generally considered to be the offender in the event of his getting in the way of traffic. In future, however,

the rule states that although foot passengers are expected to leave the route clear, an approaching car must give sufficient warning, the motor car being compelled to sound a deep-toned horn in the towns, the motor cycle using one of shriller note, while bicycles are to ring bells.

The British capitalists never responded warmly to the proposal, while the Spanish authorities offered considerable opposition to the Spanish financiers concerned in the operations.

The directorate was in Paris, and the chief response to the appeal came from the German steel manufacturers and iron founders, Krupp of Essen being one of the first to give assistance.

The impending dissolution of the company, combined with the fact that the Germans were so largely interested in it is perhaps additional evidence of the fact that commercial advantages are beginning to weigh very considerably in the negotiations between Paris and Berlin, and that a considerable modification of the attitude of the two governments towards one another may be looked for in the immediate future.

CAPITALISTS' UNION
FOR MOROCCO TO BE
DISSOLVED SHORTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HOME FORUM

Gems of the Roadside

WHAT family of the mineral kingdom yields more "popular gems" than quartz? What colors of the rainbow cannot be found duplicated in this predominating mineral? And yet where shall we not find quartz, of which hardly a single species is not adapted to the lapidary's art? From the clear pellucid rock crystal and ranging through all the shades of color from the faint lemon-yellow of the citrine, to the deep smoke or steel color of the cairngorm. Amethysts of the palest lavender shading to the rich, reddish-purple of the majestic Siberian gems; and then the translucent green of the chrysoprase.

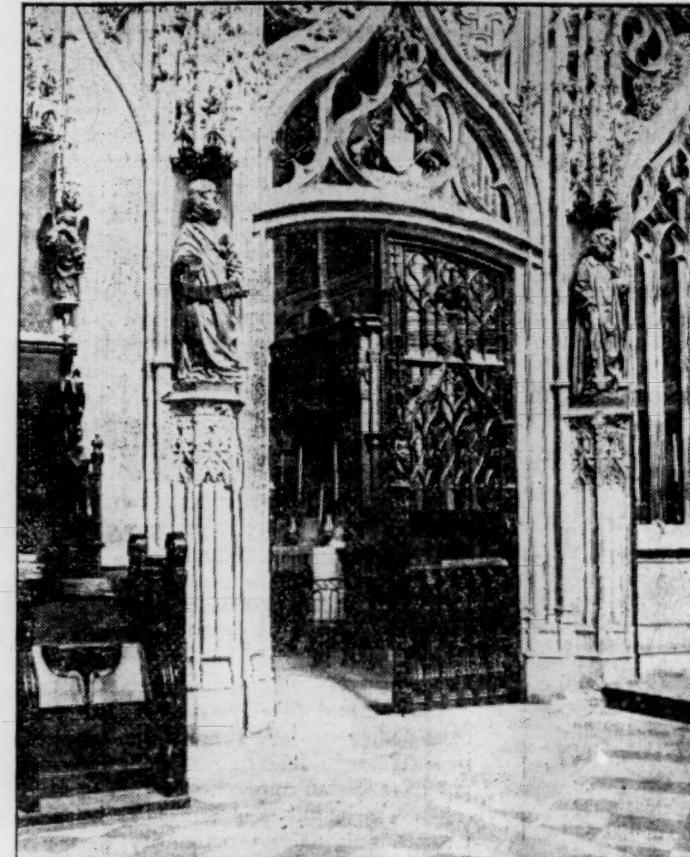
But the commoner forms, the chalcedonies, the opaque jaspers of all shades, the colored conglomerates and traps are to be picked up on nearly all the roadsides. To enumerate the possibilities of quartz alone would fill a volume.

I believe it is safe to say that practically any stone that will allow cutting into the cabochan shape and will accept a high polish, showing some pleasing color or combinations of color, may well be termed a gem and is thus quite suitable for a setting or a mounting.—Handicraft.

No Gloom on Earth

There is no gloom on earth; for God above. Chastens in love, Transmuting sorrow into golden joy, Free from alloy. His dearest attribute is to bless, And man's most welcome hymn is grateful cheerfulness. —Horace Smith.

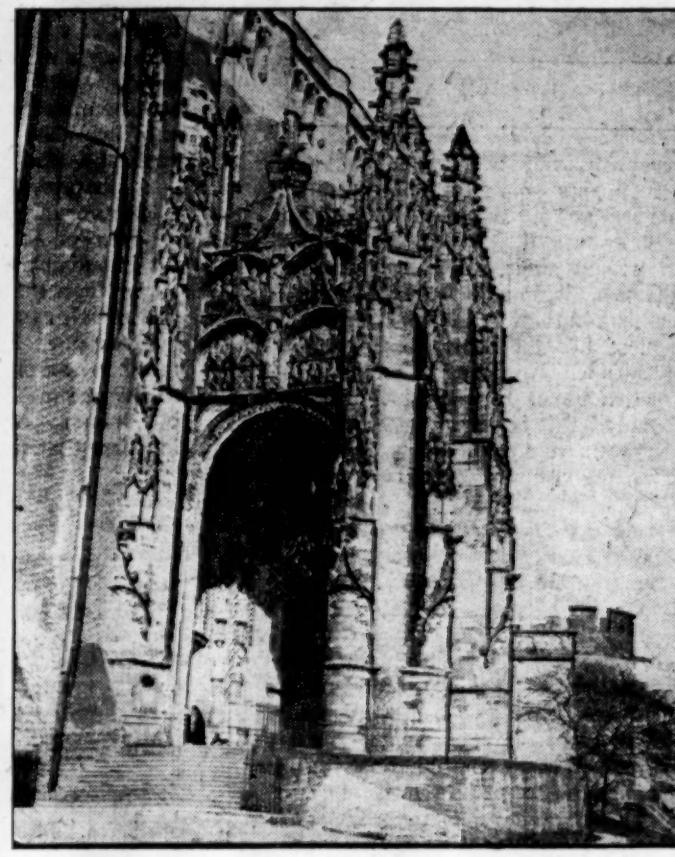
FORTRESS IN TIME OF WAR; CATHEDRAL IN TIME OF PEACE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

ROOD SCREEN OF ALBI CATHEDRAL

THE historical town of Albi, situated in the department of the Cap de Tarn, gave its name to the famous sect known as the Albigenses which invaded the south of France between 1209 and 1229. The citizens of Albi had had the stern lesson of self-defense thrust upon them, and it was therefore perhaps not unnatural that their cathedral should have been designed to carry out the double purpose of fortress in time of war and place of worship in time of peace. The structure was first reared as early as 1282, but it was constantly enlarged and beautified during the three succeeding centuries. The finest of these additions is, without doubt, the southern porch with its canopy of four majestic arches, its open-work carving, and the double flight of steps upwards by which one can approach from either side. Connoisseurs may be of opinion that this stone entrance is too ornate in contrast with the somewhat severe brickwork from which it juts out, resplendently light, but even this sudden splendor is eclipsed by the rood screen in the interior, which was added in 1501 and stands without a rival in the world. Carved out of the hardest and most brittle stone, so varied are its designs and so dainty its curves that it conveys an effect as pure and fragile as that of the lacework on a Dresden china figure. It is rare to find such a combination of grandeur and complex beauty as the architects of many periods have woven together in this fortified cathedral, which now smiles serenely upon a landscape that is redolent with peace and prosperity.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

SOUTHERN DOOR OF CATHEDRAL, ALBI, FRANCE

PRAYER, WITHOUT CEASING

THE world generally was educated in the same way as many believe as regards the subject of prayer, the impression must prevail that prayer is one of the many incomprehensible things which has to be done only at stated times, and what is more curious, in a certain position, the last fact leading to the inevitable deduction that one could hardly pray in any other position. So, when a dawning intelligence is confronted by St. Paul's admonition, "pray without ceasing," a sense of bewilderment

questioning oftentimes arises as to how this can possibly be done.

That many people have searched in the paths of religious teaching for satisfactory solutions to these problems, and have found what they were looking for, is unquestionable, but that there are thousands who have not been satisfied is equally so.

The first step which the awakened Christian student takes, is to turn round and to look in a new direction for God. He is as one who has been looking at his own shadow and mistaking it for God, and quite gently his quest for God turns him completely round and he begins to look up and out at God Himself. This change of attitude in itself brings about a readjustment of many thoughts, and probably touches the idea of prayer first, and intuitively the seeker feels he does not need words or forms to draw near to God, but that this new active consciousness of His presence, His omnipresence, His goodness, is prayer indeed. Evil desires, passions, anger, hate, all shrink away from such a realization, and the student is conscious that he is really in the attitude of prayer without ceasing and without any effort or difficulty.

Experience, however, shows that something more is needed in order to retain this position. When the three apostles went up into the mount and saw Jesus transfigured before them, they felt how glorious it would be to remain in that exalted state of consciousness to which they had been lifted through no effort of their own, but it could not be. They had to descend and patiently learn to cast out the devils in the valley, and by their own earnest striving gain each for himself "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." No doubt all attained it, but we have the joy of knowing that St. John did so while he still "tabernacled with mortals" (Science and Health, p. 576). So today, while the beginner in Christian Science still has his first vision of

God and true prayer to sustain him along the dusty ways of human experience, it cannot remain a passive state of consciousness, but must become active in the demonstration of his understanding of its power over the ills and difficulties he has to meet. This is the interpretation Christian Science puts on St. Paul's words "Pray without ceasing," for this demonstration has to be a matter of daily, hourly, nay, of continual prayer. In business, when one is called upon to settle important questions with no time for forethought, to untie knotty points, to deal with difficult people; in home life, when one is called upon to maintain peace and order, or to reconcile conflicting wills and desires; in society when one has to constantly guard the tongue, or to put away envy, to reject scandal, and at all times when one is met by suggestions of fear, of disease, of accident, do not all these call for that ceaseless reliance upon and trust in God, the one Mind, which alone is prayer?

The unspeakable blessing which an understanding of prayer without ceasing gives can only be realized by those who have some experience of it, but, as Mrs. Eddy points out in Science and Health (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" Therefore this understanding is available for any one who will come to it in the spirit of sincere desire. "O taste and see that the Lord is good. Blessed is the man that trusteth in Him," sang the Psalmist.

It has often been said that the students of Christian Science carry with them and impart a sense of peace and kindness which soothes and blesses. If this is so, and it no doubt is true of the honest worker, it can only be the "outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace" which comes from that constant communion with God, though it may not be in words, which is prayer, "without ceasing."

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief; ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico: Daily, one year.....\$5.00 Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.-Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2002 and 2003 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Color and Protection for Animals

Colonel Roosevelt appears to have said that the coloration of animals can no longer be considered a mere device of nature as a protection from their enemies. At any rate the Popular Science Monthly avers that the famous hunter has overlooked the obvious fact that things look different from one angle of vision than they do from another. In other words, the coloration of the animals of the wilds as viewed by other animals at the same level with themselves, and from the point of view of four-footed things, must be very different from its effect when looked at from a man's viewpoint.

Young Diplomatist

Taddy, aged 4, often called on his nearest neighbor, Mrs. Brown, who petted him a good deal and usually gave him a couple of her nice cookies, and if she happened to forget to pass them out, he sometimes reminded her of it.

His father learned of this and chided him for begging and told him he must not do so any more. A day or two later



What mythological character?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Morocco.

Picture Puzzle

Taddy came home with cookie crumbs in evidence.

"Have you been begging cookies from Mrs. Brown again?" asked his father sternly.

"No!" said Taddy. "I didn't beg for any. I just said this house smells as if it was full of cookies, but what's that to me?"—Harpers Magazine.

Not a Don Quixote

While a well-known magazine writer was testifying before Justice Brady in the supreme court recently he spoke of himself as a free lance.

"Ah!" exclaimed the lawyer who was cross-examining the writer, "a free lance in your profession is a man who writes knocking articles and who roams around looking for people and enterprises to knock!"

"The term has no such meaning," answered the literary witness, with a smile. "It simply means a writer who is not employed by any particular publication."

—N. Y. Sun.

CERAMIC ART AND AMATEURS

HAND-PAINTED china" is an object of suspicion to most people of taste who would rather have the plainest dishes from the china shop than the careful dablings of well-intended amateurs. The reason is that most "boughten" china has come through the hands of designers instructed in their craft and proved to have some measure of artistic judgment; while the amateur hand-painter of china is sometimes content with half a dozen lessons and thinks that her natural taste is sufficient to warrant her in first delineating her attempts at design and then perpetuating them under fire of the glazier's kiln.

An amusing article in the Kansas City Star says that the immensely increased number of amateurs in this field has not driven out the professional workers, however. Some people do not know the difference between good work and trash and so the cheaper wares of the women who go into the thing for pin money have a better sale than the art of those pain-

ers who have spent time and money learning their craft.

It would seem as if any one with the opportunity to study good examples of decorated china would, however, come soon to recognize the difference between right work and wrong. The simple wreath of fruits and flowers, tiny in form, exquisite in color, which the Canti Galli plates (a modern Florentine imitation of old majolica) display against the dull gray of their stoneware, should rebuke the liking for a big splurging chrysanthemum, for instance, bristling crude realism over one's plate. The exquisitely spaced groups of flowers which make the cheapest of the Haviland chinas charming should chide the painter who crowds her wares as full as they will hold. The few slender stalks and rare blossoms of Japanese wares, the miniature-like perfumes—study of any of these examples of really good ceramic art should convince the amateur blunderer of the weakness of her own designs and her need of serious training.

Speaking of the work of the Boston craftsmen the jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts lately said that embroidery is one of the weak lines. Here, as in ceramics, tone and color is more often commendable than design and finish of workmanship. The proportion and almost mathematical law which underlies good design is something which no executant can grasp all at once and which must be learned through long study. The relation to each other of the forms with which the white purity of the unspoiled china is to be invaded, the clear perfection of outline, the touch of convention which makes flower forms far more enchanting than when they are given "au naturel"—these things the china painter needs to know and too often utterly disregard.

Do a Little, Well

IT WAS Schumann who told students to learn to play very simple pieces as nearly perfectly as possible, rather than work at larger things far beyond their grasp. A writer in the Cedar Rapids Republican has some interesting things to say on this point, as follows:

I think it was Aristotele who told a rhapsode that he must first learn the poet's intention before he could interpret it to his auditors. Musicians must first learn the intention of the composer before they can interpret it to their auditors, and until they are freed from all mechanical hindrances involved in technic and notes; until every obstacle that obscures the musical truth is cleared away they cannot satisfactorily perform. Americans oftentimes cannot see the desirability of this, but the "hurry-up" idea has infected every avenue of activity they engage in, so a balanced judgment is out of the question. They should do less, and do that better, and have demonstrated their remarkable ability when they have so done.

How It Impresses a Stranger

An American, who was entertaining a distinguished English gentleman, was showing his visitor round Newport.

"You observe," remarked the host, "that when we Americans devote ourselves to pleasure, we do so regardless of expense."

"I'd hardly put it that way," responded the witty foreigner. "Rather, you devote yourselves to expense regardless of pleasure."—Boston Transcript.

ble his clothes and dislocate his grammar and his good manners as the natural man-child seems to do. Yes, "prissy" is a good word. It says what it means. Prim and self-satisfied—these ideas, too, are conned and one seeks with surprise in the generous lists of the New Webster, which admits so many horsey word folk as having a right to exist, to find "prissy" overlooked. Of course the dictionaries are man-made; certainly no thrifty woman economist would let such a dainty and telling little vocable as this go to waste.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 26, 1911

The Republic in Portugal

WHEN Jeremiah, the prophet, demanded, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" he asked a question to which the statesmen of Portugal must lately have been giving their attention. On the answer to it depends, in a measure, the future of republicanism in their country. Politically, the Portuguese are the most docile of the peoples of Europe. In a country where political majorities have, for decades, in that

most expressive of phrases, been "made," this is perhaps not remarkable. Centuries of dependence have produced a more or less comatose mentality. The officials decide upon the composition of every new Chamber. The electorate accepts the result, and is Liberal or Conservative, as the occasion may demand, until the next turn of the wheel.

That the methods by which the country was converted from a monarchy to a republic were very similar to those by which in the past a Conservative ministry became a Liberal, or a Liberal a Conservative, there may be little reason to doubt. Revolutions are not commonly conducted academically, though revolutionists are often doctrinaires. This being so, it is not remarkable that constituencies in notoriously monarchical districts should have returned republican deputies. It only argues that whether you carry a crown or a Phrygian cap at the end of a pole, fear is liable to make you act in one case very much as in the other. What, perhaps, is remarkable is that the country should have accepted a revolution made in Lisbon as complacently as a new ministry made there. It proves that there is more analogy between Lisbon and Paris than is contained in the epigram that the former was a translation from the French.

The stability of the republic depends, therefore, on something far more fundamental than whether in their past electoral methods the pot or the kettle has been the blacker. It depends on whether the republic, having become the dominant power, can inspire the people with a confidence in a larger justice, and a trust in a truer uprightness. The disclosure of the King's secret borrowings from the nation has, for instance, done much to shatter the monarchy in public estimation. Popular opinion is easily swayed. "Hosanna" today is followed by "Crucify him" tomorrow, as one of the most successful of usurpers once remarked. The republicans of Portugal have a great opportunity before them. Let them remember that old proverb of the peninsula, "Nunca mucho costo poco"—Much never cost little.

IN A certain sense, a comfort cannot be legally multiplied. For instance, a Pennsylvania judge has decided that, while one cat is a comfort in a home, a dozen cats may not be.

THERE is room for much legitimate and wholesome comment and speculation with regard to the present tendencies of American commerce in its relationship to the different ports. Taking the department of commerce and labor statistics for the last fiscal year, the total of gulf, Pacific and northern border commerce shows a considerable gain as against a considerable loss by Atlantic ports. The seeming falling behind of any port in the volume or value of its business for any particular period should not be accepted as indicative of permanent decline. And even admitting losses for the Atlantic ports, these losses are not enough to account for the recent remarkable gains by the gulf ports.

Construction of the Panama canal, directly or indirectly, is an important factor in the gulf and Pacific coast situation. A few days ago it was announced that an order had been issued by Postmaster-General Hitchcock looking to the establishment of an ocean mail service through the canal between the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Almost simultaneously came the announcement of the organization in New Orleans of the Mississippi Valley, South American & Orient Steamship Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000. This company proposes to have a fleet of vessels in readiness by the time the canal is completed that will practically fill the requirements of the postmaster-general. There are many similar exhibitions of enterprise on the gulf and in the Pacific, all calculated to give assurance that their ports will be active competitors for trade growing out of the opening of the isthmian water route.

It is only to be expected that there will be for a time some shifting of the commerce of the country. It was so in Europe when the Suez canal was thrown open. It does not appear that any of the principal ports over there were permanently injured, however; it is only to be expected that the growth of the gulf and Pacific ports on this side will strengthen American commerce in general. In the long run the Atlantic ports will no doubt obtain their full share of the gain.

CHICAGO, according to statistics, consumes more pickles than any other city in the country, and it seems that all of the fifty-seven varieties are relished alike.

Texas and Prohibition

IN AN exceptionally heavy poll the anti-prohibition forces of Texas have won by a small margin, indicating that, given time for further agitation, a victory for the radicals lies ahead, should it be thought wise to renew the fight in the near future. On the other hand, there seems to be no such overwhelming sentiment hostile to the saloon as might be deemed requisite to enforcement of the law should the referendum ever give the victory to the prohibitionists. It is this aspect of this problem which in the course of time comes to bank large with friends of civic reform. If Maine, in her coming poll of voters on the issue of resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, turns against the standard so long set up in the state's organic law, it will hardly be because her present citizenship is less temperate than was the generation that passed prohibition. It will be rather because not a few of her finest citizens and the truest friends of temperance question the wholesome effect upon democracy of laws that are not enforced. They dread the demoralizing effect of the disparity

between theory and practise, of the contrast between the prohibitory amendment and the traffic that is carried on in the cities and larger towns of the state, public opinion apparently approving. The test of a law's worth often is found in its maker's readiness to enforce it impartially and steadily. Laws of democratic communities often are far ahead of the community purpose to enforce them. Yet the only law that really is wholesome in its effect is the one that is applicable and that is obeyed.

Therefore, what the prohibitionist has to do, in order to bring a town, county or state into real conformity with the ideal in which he believes, is not only to convince a majority of the voters of the impolicy and wrongfulness of the liquor traffic, but to win them to willingness to suffer all such consequences, pecuniary, political and social, as may follow when the time comes to enforce the prohibitory law. It is one thing to vote for prohibition. It is another thing to back up prosecuting officials, judges and juries, who attempt to enforce the law against forces in a community that are influential in business, politics and social affairs. Then comes the test of the idealism that has been preached and voted.

IT APPEARS that you cannot now be legitimately taught flying by mail. Yet just as difficult things have been taught in that way.

Educational Facts Are Getting Stated

GRATIFYING is the announcement of the bureau of research, based on its own investigation and also the testimony of educational experts, that the quality of town and city school reports is improving. They are better written than they used to be, which makes them more readable for the taxpayer or parent. They also contain more essential facts of value both to citizens of the community and investigators of educational statistics.

More of them than formerly are illustrated and furnished with an index and table of contents. More superintendents are using diagrams and charts as well as statistics to tell the story of gains made. In a larger number of documents there is recognition of the fact that a school report is addressed to two audiences, one local and the other not, and that each group has its rights. For, if it concerns a system of schools in charge of a progressive superintendent and alert staff of teachers, such a document may have a far-reaching influence as a model record of methods used and results achieved. For statisticians employed by state and federal bureaus, a report also is the priceless raw material out of which generalizations are made that indicate the trend of things in the calling. If such a report indicates that its figures are the record of facts uniformly desired in connection with schools, and that they have been tabulated rightly, so much the better. It is from precisely such informing testimonies that it would be well if a digest could be made and sent forth promptly by the central bureaus to which such school statistics find their way.

Here, as in so many other respects, the federal bureau is defective in its service, owing to inadequate comprehension by Congress of its possibilities. How great this lack of comprehension is and how much the United States has to learn about gathering and utilizing educational statistics is set forth in the June number of the proceedings of the American Statistical Association, by Prof. Roland Falkner, assistant director of the census. On the whole, it is an encouraging article. It registers a decided gain in volume and scope within the past five years, chiefly as the result of local rather than state or federal action, though in Porto Rico excellent provision has been made for continuous registration of all necessary facts; and the census of 1910 will be more inclusive than any previously taken. From the Russell Sage foundation admirable studies of a statistical and analytical sort are now issuing; and altogether, the outlook for adequate statistical data is much brighter than it was a decade ago.

IT IS now said that the millionth patent will be issued for a new rubber tire. If it were only issued for a substitute for a rubber tire the interest in it would be greater.

TO THOSE who have kept up anything like an intimate acquaintance with agricultural affairs in the United States during recent years, the report just made by the census bureau on farm values in this country will not be surprising. Yet it represents an industrial advance beyond comparison with all previous experience. At the same time it constitutes the most eloquent argument that could possibly be made in support of the contention that the agricultural calling offers unsurpassable inducements today to the young men of this nation. In the ten years covered by the last census the farm lands of the United States more than doubled in value, the increase being \$15,252,788,000, or 118 per cent. In other words, the total value of farm lands in this country in 1900 was \$13,051,033,000; in 1910 it had risen to \$28,303,821,000.

Although the rise in the value of farm products accounts largely for the increase in the value of farm lands, other important factors must be taken into account. The number of farms increased 11 per cent during the decade, acreage 5 per cent. These latter figures would be less encouraging were it not for the fact that improved acreage in the period increased 15 per cent. In the bulletin just issued there is nothing touching on improved methods, but the extent to which advanced education in agriculture has both increased and improved production per acre is a matter that will doubtless receive the attention of the census experts in due time.

The advance in the manner of living upon the farms has been alluded to. This is illustrated to some extent by the figures showing that while the value of all farm buildings in the United States in 1900 was put down at \$3,556,614,000, it is placed at \$6,294,025,000 in 1910. But here, necessarily, no account is taken of furnishings, of increased conveniences and comforts, of the luxuries that in the course of a decade have come to be numbered among the common needs of the farm household. It would be folly to assume that agricultural progress in the United States has reached its high-water mark. Agricultural production in this country in 1910 reached the highest value ever attained by any nation on earth—\$8,926,000,000, an increase of \$305,000,000 over the previous year—but there is reason to believe that the aggregate value of this year's production will be still greater.

THERE are 10,000 gallons of water in storage at present for every inhabitant of New York. This means fresh water, of course. There is no limit to the other kind.

WHEN the situation requires it, Premier Laurier is suave, courteous, complaisant. When the time comes for resolution, close-grappling, straightforward speaking, he is a master of aggressive tactics, personal and partisan. His latest ultimatum to the Conservatives is: a prompt vote on reciprocity in Parliament or an immediate appeal to the electors. Certain minor tactical reasons would make it politically opportune to defer such a referendum until fall; but the Liberal leader is not in a mood of hesitancy. He knows that the results of the Conservative leader's recent tour throughout the Dominion have not been encouraging to opponents of reciprocity. The example of non-partizanship and breadth of view shown by President Taft and the Democratic party, and the demonstrated irresistible force of public opinion in the United States, are factors that encourage Premier Laurier to believe in a similar display in Canada. Hence the confidence with which he welcomes a poll of the electors, if Conservative tactics prevent immediate and favorable action by Parliament.

When the future historian of this epoch-making chapter in the history of North America comes to describe and appraise it we believe he will count it fortunate that affairs came under the molding, directing hands of men of the temperament of Taft and Laurier. Much credit is due Secretary Knox and Minister Fielding, but the constructive imagination, the spirit of conciliation, the purpose to make effective and enduring a substantial freedom of trade over a continent, must be credited chiefly to the American President and the Canadian prime minister. Had either of them been selfish in their nationalism or narrow in their partizanship or in bondage to fear of political consequences the negotiations would not have begun or the agreement been perfected.

New England is especially interested in the prospective compact, owing to her proximity to the older, more thickly settled and wealthiest section of the Dominion. As the result of the trade-agreement, New England ports are anticipating increased export trade. New England manufacturers are expecting larger markets north of the line. New England consumers are preparing for diminished cost of food supplies from Canada.

WORK has been resumed in the great watch factory at Waltham, and all hands, of course, are happy.

How to Get Steamship Lines

CONTEMPORANEOUS with the announcement from London that the Cunard company's new steamer *Aquitania*, now building at Clydebank, is to be the largest vessel in the world, surpassing even the new Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, appears an interesting interview with Lord Pirrie, head of the shipyards of Harlan & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, constructors of the White Star liner *Olympic*, the largest ship now in commission, and of her sister ship, the *Titanic*, still on the stocks. Lord Pirrie declares, without hesitation, that so far as actual designing and construction are concerned, there are practically no limits to the size of ships. There has never been any stage in the history of shipbuilding, he asserts, where a limit has been reached in the size of vessels. If any line has been willing to stand the cost, it has always been possible to turn out a ship a little bigger than the last one. The difficulty in the way of the increasing size of ocean-going vessels is that they cannot find harbor or dock accommodations.

As a shipbuilder, Lord Pirrie said he should not counsel any line to build a bigger ship than the *Olympic*. He would be a poor builder who would turn out a vessel so big that no harbor and no dock could accommodate her. The *Great Eastern* was a failure not because she was too big, but because at the time she came out there were no docks or harbors capable of taking her in.

Nothing seems clearer than that a city having adequate accommodations for the reception of shipping can induce that shipping. It is not a question so much of the name or location of a port as its harbor and dock facilities that will appeal to the great steamship lines. Other things can be adjusted to the port that is able to offer sufficient depth of water and ample dock berths.

IT MUST occur to the person who gives the matter careful thought that if those who deal in ice are expected by the public to be philanthropists, then the public, in justice to the ice companies and in justice to itself, should take over the ice business. It might be a good idea to do this anyway, in view of the unsatisfactory manner in which it seems to be handled not merely locally but nationally.

WE ARE strongly of the opinion that popular sentiment in Massachusetts will sustain Governor Foss in his refusal to intervene in the municipal affairs of Lawrence. The mayor of that city, speaking in behalf of its officials in general, having assured the Governor of its ability, willingness and determination to conduct its financial affairs so as to make the borrowing of money this year unnecessary, and having given further assurances that present unsatisfactory conditions locally can be overcome without serious difficulty and without any interruption of the governmental functions of the community, there was nothing else left for his excellency to do.

It must be assumed that those who sought to have the state intervene in Lawrence affairs were moved by purposes no less worthy than those who resisted such action. Motives are very easily impugned, and resentment is very easily nurtured; but what Lawrence needs at present is for all of its citizens to pull together in the right direction. Manifestly the affairs of the city have not been managed efficiently or honestly in the past. If they had been the episode through which it has just passed would never have occurred. Manifestly, also, to avoid a recurrence of this episode, reformation of the methods that brought it about is imperative.

Not only Massachusetts and New England but the country at large will expect the present city government of Lawrence to live up to the mayor's assurances.

THERE is slight move in Chicago in favor of the installation of 1-cent public telephones. Even slight moves of this character are worth noticing.

BUT so far as the irrigation question is concerned, Texas stands just where it has always stood.

Lawrence to Solve Its Own Problems